AGITATE!
EDUCATE!
ORGANIZE!

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter, September 10, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

HELP THE MINERS.

Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

VOL. 4. NO. 23 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914. WHOLE NO. 179

SENATE PASSES THE CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST BILL

SEAMEN'S BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Adopts Substitute for La Follette Bill, Approved by Senate Last October.

SAILORS' RIGHT TO LEAVE SHIP CONCEDED AT LAST

Employment System, Known as "Crimping," Prohibited On All American Vessels.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The amended substitute for the Seamen's bill, that passed the Senate last October, where it was known as the La Follette bill, has passed the House of Representatives.

The bill was sent to a conference, consisting of three Representatives and three Senators, for the purpose of adjusting differences between the two legislative branches, but later the Senate referred the bill to its own committee for further study and consideration.

The bill accords the seamen a new status by providing for the abrogation of all treaties under which seamen have been arrested, detained and delivered to their vessels here in the ports of the United States.

It provides that 75 per cent of the crew in each department of the vessel must understand the orders of the officers, and it determines that in order to be an able seaman at sea a man must first have had three years' experience, and on lakes, bays, and sounds 24 months' experience, which 24 months will be counted into the three years of sea service on the ocean. In these provisions the La Follette Seamen's bill and the House substitute agree substantially. The substitute provides that foreign seamen in ports of the United States shall be entitled to one-half of the money earned, but it is in such shape that it will be very difficult of enforcement.

The provision in the bill abolishing the "crimping system" by prohibiting advance money, upon which the "crimping system" really feeds, is made absolute on American vessels and on the vessels of some foreign nations. It is expected that the conferees will make it absolute on all. With the abolishment of the employment agent, known as the "crimp," another distinct advance for sailors has been made.

The safety section, that is to say, the section which provides for safety of life at sea, dealing especially with passengers, is ineffectual in the House substitute. It is inadequate even as to American vessels. This is, no doubt, an oversight arising from the expectation that the European nations would adopt the safety regulations agreed to at the London conference. The regulations adopted by the London conference have been adopted by but few nations and the present condition of Europe makes it certain that they will not be adopted, so that in order to get at least the amount of safety in foreign vessels that will exist in American vessels, the regulations such as proposed for American vessels must be applicable to foreign vessels in ports of the United States. The substitute does not come up to the Senate bill, either in boats or in men to man them. The substitute adopts the London recommendation of what is called certificated life boat men, which simply means waiters and stewards who have been given a certificate. Of course they are good, bad, or indifferent. Handling boats in a gale or wind at sea in times of disaster is not their job. There is nothing in their daily life to prepare them for such job, and it will prove a misfortune if this innovation is finally adopted. It will also prove more expensive for the shipowners than the corresponding provisions in the La Follette bill.

The bill is now in the Senate committee where it will be studied and there will be time enough for you to communicate with your Senators, urging the adoption of the provisions of the La Follette bill or as near thereto as possible. It would be too great a pity if we were now to get an ineffective piece of legislation from safety point of view.

WAGES OF CARMEN RAISED

Northampton, Mass., Sept. 5.—The conference between representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Men and officers of the local street car company has resulted in a settlement of that difficulty and the men have voted to return to work. Wages have been increased over the figures offered and now the first year rates are 25 cents an hour instead of 23, and 30 cents for maximum pay, instead of 28. A daily allowance of ten minutes for taking out and putting up cars and making out the daily report is agreed to by the company.

Barn men, track men, linemen, etc., are to receive 2 1-2 per cent increase over the present rate of wages.

This schedule of wages is to run for two years from June 1, 1914.

The total yearly increase of wages in a lump sum for the conductors and motormen is $3,650.

All employes are to be re-instated without prejudice.

Over fifty strikebreakers left the city when the strike was declared off. The unionists celebrated their victory with a parade and an address by Lieut. Gov. Barry.

ILLINOIS WORKERS TO MEET.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 5.—In a call for the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, to be held at Peoria, October 20, officers of the state branch say:

"If every labor union in the State of Illinois will affiliate with the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and work in harmony with each other, we will be able to get the maximum of benefits more in every way possible for our membership and, at the same time, be in the strongest position possible to go on with the work of organization itself, until every man, woman, boy and girl in the state who works for a living is within the folds of the labor movement, partaking of its benefits, and in a position to contribute intelligently their full strength in resisting oppression, or in making progress and establishing better working conditions, shorter workdays and a higher rate of wages for those who toil, with all that signifies for them and their loved ones."

FALSE ADS ARE BLAMED.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 5.—False advertisements, which seek to divert immigrants into the northwest, were held responsible by several witnesses before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission for the unrest that exists here. It is utterly impossible, it was disclosed, to keep all of the unskilled labor employed throughout the year.

"People come out here lured by advertisements, thinking they are getting into a land of milk and honey," Isaac Sweet, executive secretary of the Oregon Civic League, said. "And they find on arrival they must do their own milking and there is no honey," suggested Commissioner Garretson.

TO OPPOSE CHILD LABOR.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 5.—Defenders and opponents of child labor in this state are preparing for a struggle to be waged before the next legislature. Opponents of child labor claim that this is the only big industrial state which has refused to limit the working day of children to eight hours; that it employs more children under 16 years of age than any other state, and that its stand on child labor legislation is affecting the entire country. It is shown that so long as Pennsylvania permits its children to work nine and ten hours the old cry of "competition" will be raised by small states, where friends of children are trying to limit their work day.

PRESSMEN ORGANIZE.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 5.—A union of pressmen and assistants has been formed in this city, and it is now proposed to form an Allied Printing Trades Council.

TO FORM STATE BRANCH.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 5.—A call to organize a State Federation of Barbers has been issued by members of the Barbers union in this state. The meeting will be held in Tacoma, September 8.

WILL PLEDGE CANDIDATES.

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 5.—The joint legislative committee representing the State Federation of Labor, State Grange and Farmers' union will make a special effort to secure the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing that future constitutional amendments may be taken up by initiative, dispensing with the requirement for a two-thirds vote of submission by both branches of the legislature. It is proposed to pledge legislative candidates to support this plan. The unionists and their allies are resisting the efforts of opponents of the "seven sisters" to invalidate, by court proceedings, the seven measures that will be submitted to the referendum at the next election.

CAN'T COMPETE WITH COOLIES.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The Laundry Workers union, of this city, has entered vigorous protest against the violation by Chinese and Jap laundries of the city ordinance making it unlawful for the operation of public laundries or wash houses between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. This ordinance further provides that all windows in laundries that open on any public thoroughfare shall permit of an unobstructed view of the interior of such buildings during the hours work is performed. The laundry workers say this ordinance is being violated to their detriment, as they cannot compete with the long hour and low wage system of coolies.

WILL STICK TO STRIKE.

Trinidad, Col., Sept. 5.—International Representative Diamond of the United Mine Workers, notifies all locals in this section that the miners on strike will be no party to a movement started to recall Judge McHendrie. The union official says that no attempt will be made to interfere with individual members on this question, but the union, officially, will take no part. "We are influenced in taking this position in the interest of our strike, and we have no desire to be drawn into a fight of this kind and thereby reflect directly against the main issue involved," says the unionist.

PARCEL POST ICE BOX.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A refrigerator to store perishable products delivered by parcel post will be installed in the new postoffice building in this city, that overnight protection may be given butter and milk arriving at the postoffice after delivery hours. It is reported from the office of Postmaster General Burleson that many of the larger postoffices in the country are planning refrigerator systems. In the new local postoffice it is proposed to establish a refrigerator that will be a model to be copied by other cities.

TO ASSIST MILKERS.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Through the efforts of President Gallagher of the local central body, dairymen from every part of California have promised to cooperate with the Milkers union to secure improved working conditions for men employed as milkers. At a conference in this city between these workers and representative dairymen it was agreed that changes in the working conditions were necessary and the long workday will be shortened.

TO SWELL SAVINGS FUND.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The House and Senate have agreed to the conference report on the bill increasing to $1,000 the limit on deposits by individuals in postal savings banks. Enactment of this measure is due to the increased demand that the government care for savings. The bill limits to $500 the amount on which interest may be paid. The postal savings system is running now at a slight profit, according to Chairman Moon, of the House committee on postoffices.

$11 A WEEK FOR LIFE.

New York Sept. 5.—The State Workmen's Compensation Commission has decided that George Jobes is entitled to $11 a week for life. He was working for a gas company and was so injured that a hand and foot had to be amputated. Previously he had lost an arm. At the time of the accident he was receiving a wage of $2.75 a day.

WILL BAR STRIKE-BREAKERS

President's Order a Blow to Colorado Mine Operators.

CAN EMPLOY ONLY CITIZENS

Secretary of War Notifies Union Official that Army Officers Will Enforce New Rule.

Denver, Sept. 5.—President Wilson has dealt the Colorado mine operators a hard blow by an order that provides:

First—Miners must not be gathered and brought in by operators.

Second—Miners must seek work at the mines, and must not be solicited or impressed into service.

Third—Miners must be residents of Colorado.

Fourth—Miners must comply with the laws of Colorado regarding the mining of coal.

This order ends the practice of importing strike-breakers to the struck mines in small groups, as they must henceforth apply at the mines, must be residents of the state and must not violate any of the state's mining laws. The order hits employment agencies, and these institutions have been notified by the Colorado state labor department that any violation of the rule that "miners must seek work" at the coal mines in the strike district will be prosecuted.

Commenting on this order, the United Labor Bulletin of this city, says:

"An awful lamentation is going up from the Colorado coal operators over a recent order from Washington against employment of strike-breakers in the stuck coal fields of the state. Government control and operation of the mines is indicated in the latest step taken by President Wilson unless the mine owners agree to some method of adjusting the industrial trouble which began on September 23, 1913. The administration at Washington is growing weary of furnishing 2,000 federal troops to do police duty for the state, made necessary by arbitrary tactics of the Rockefeller mine managers.

"Frantic appeals have been made this week by the struck operators to President Wilson and Secretary of War Garrison to rescind or at least modify the order, but in vain. Officials at Washington are standing pat and declare their intention of forcing the operators to grant living, humane conditions for the miners and compliance with the mining laws of the state."

Officers of the mine workers are quoted as "well pleased with the new turn of affairs, and see in its enforcement by the federal troops a way to bring about a speedy settlement of the strike." With the state's output of coal practically reduced to nothing, they claim, the operators will be forced to allow an arbitration board to decide the merits of the strikers' grivances.

Refusals of the operators to arbitrate the strike issue and complaints that the federal troops had been allowing strike-breakers to go to work in the mines were the reasons assigned by mine workers' officials for the order.

Secretary of War Garrison has telegraphed E. M. Snyder, international representative of the mine workers, at Aguilar, that: "I have communicated with all of the commanders advising them that hereafter orders shall be carried out as follows, with respect to those mines which are running." The federal official then enumerates the conditions, which are printed above.

A YEARLY HALF-HOLIDAY.

Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Merchants in this city are discussing a Friday half holiday plan for the entire year and thus conform with the provisions of the labor law limiting the working time of the women and girls employed in mercantile establishments to 54 hours a week. At present it is the plan to have the half holiday in effect only during July and August.

The Friday half holiday throughout the year is favored principally by merchants who have a large number of employes. Their argument is that if they are obliged to give a certain number of their employes a half-holiday on every day of the week they are pressed for help every day, but giving all hands a half day off on Friday disposes of all in a single day.

WILL BE SOLE JUDGE.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—While the Federal Industrial Relations Commission was inquiring into causes of the present Stockton lockout, Chris Totten, chairman of the employers' executive committee, was asked if it was all right for a private corporation to maintain armed forces. The witness answered in the affirmative, "if it was necessary for safety."

"Who would decide as to the safety?" was asked.

"I would," replied Totten.

The witness admitted that the first violence in the Stockton trouble occurred when a storekeeper assaulted a union picket and blackened his eye.

INSIST ON WEEKLY PAY DAY.

Grafton, W. Va., Sept. 5.—Skilled and unskilled workmen in the plant of the Columbia Tile company struck because of a new rule which changed their weekly pay day to once every two weeks. The new scheme provides that the men are to work the first three weeks without pay and in the future be paid every two weeks for the two weeks back. Thus the men would be behind two weeks' wages on each pay day. The company claims that the holding of this money "is not unusual."

COAL FATALITIES.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Reports received by the Bureau of Mines from State mine inspectors show that 180 men were killed in and about the coal mines in the United States during June, 1914, as compared with 192 during June, 1913. Deducting five fatalities for which there are no comparable figures for June, 1914, the figures become 180 for June, 1914, and 187 for June, 1913, or a decrease of seven, or about four per cent in 1914, as compared with the previous year.

OPPOSE NONUNION SHOP.

Detroit, Sept. 5.—Metal polishers are winning their strike against the Caille Bros. concern, which attempted to reduce wages and establish the non-union—or "open"—shop. The firm manufactures coin devices, weighing machines, portable engines, etc.

RENEWS AGREEMENT.

New York, Sept. 5.—Suspender Makers' union No. 3560 has renewed contracts with its employers without any difficulty. The agreement expires in August of next year.

CONVICT LABOR IS DOOMED

Senate Committee Indorses Bill by Senator Hughes.

HAS ALREADY PASSED HOUSE

Will Give States Right to Outlaw Evil Regardless of Effect on Interstate Commerce.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The opposition to convict labor made a distinct gain when the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce voted to report favorably the bill by Senator Hughes, a member of the labor group, regulating the shipment in interstate commerce of goods made in penal institutions.

While the bill does not prohibit such products from interstate commerce, it recognizes the right of a state to exclude them from its borders. Heretofore, efforts of this character by the States have been held to be "an interference with interstate commerce," and has made impossible the attempt to prohibit the introduction of these products in certain states.

The Hughes bill overcomes this objection by subjecting the products of convict labor to the laws of the state into which they are shipped, regardless of whether they go in the original package.

The bill is sweeping and applies to manufactured products, products of mines and any products into which the labor of convicts enters.

This bill, introduced by Mr. Booher, passed the House of Representatives, March 4, last, by a vote of 302 to 3. On three previous occasions the House passed a similar bill. This is the first Senate committee that has reported an act covering this subject, and its passage by the Senate means that the various states may outlaw this evil if they so elect.

TRADE UNIONS DISCUSSED

Secretary of Labor Wilson Points Out Workers' Obligations.

FORCEFUL REPLY TO QUERY

Presents List of Reasons Why Toilers Should Enlist in Organized Movement.

Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 5.—"A benediction of common sense," was the verdict of a large audience that listened to a stirring speech on the work of trades unions at Riverside park, by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

"The labor question is as broad as humanity itself," said the speaker. "If you define it as 'any mental activity not engaged in solely for pleasure' then you know that the labor question reaches out to the very ramifications of the world. Labor goes far beyond those three important considerations of raising wages, shortening hours and improving sanitary conditions. That is only a small part of its activity."

A feature of the speech was the examiner's answer to a question asked by a man in the center of the large audience, who wanted to know if it was right that men should be compelled to join unions, and was not such treatment a violation of the Constitution of the United States?

"I do not believe that any man should be compelled to join a labor union," instantly replied Secretary Wilson, "but I think that he is morally obligated to for these reasons: First, as a result of the activity of the various unions in this and other States we have secured different laws on the statute books relative to sanitation and safety; second, through the activity of labor organizations laws relative to the protection of women and children have been secured; third, through the efforts of labor unions there have been laws made for the better education of children; fourth, the hours of labor have been reduced, affording improvements for the unorganized as well as the organized laborers; fifth, wages as well have been increased; sixth, working conditions have been improved; seventh, the housing conditions and the sanitary systems of cities have been made more enjoyable.

"It is for these reasons that I believe that a man who works at a trade and accepts and enjoys the conditions that organized labor has brought about is morally obligated to join the labor organizations to lend his zeal, his interest and his financial help to the movement that gave him those conditions."

TO RESIST JAP INVASION.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 5.—A Michigan invasion by Japanese is one of the subjects listed for debate in the call for the annual convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor, just issued by Secretary-Treasurer Waterman. Other questions to be considered are the school book law, the compensation law, amendment to the mothers' compensation law; initiative and referendum, in reference to the eight-hour law; switchmen's full crew bill; an attempt to do away with the present system in tailor shops of this state; the elimination of female workers in foundries, and child labor age limit. The convention will be held at Lansing, starting September 15.

STEEL WORKERS HOPEFUL.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 5.—The plant of Brown & Co., this city, has resumed operations and signed the scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, whose officers are hopeful for greater gains in the near future. A new local of the Amalgamated has been formed at Gananoque, Ontario.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

York, Pa., Sept. 5.—According to reports of delegates to the conference of the Eastern Pennsylvania Typographical union, held in this city, more than $150,000 was added to the pay roll of organized printers in this section during the past year. An open meeting of union and nonunionists was held, and many of the latter were enrolled.

TO STOP SUNDAY WORK.

Detroit, Sept. 5.—Journeymen Barbers union and barber shop proprietors have joined hands in an effort to stop Sunday work in this city. They are using the public press to notify violators of the law that they will be prosecuted. The willingness of the journeymen to act with their employers in bettering working conditions has strengthened the union.

DISCUSS ORGANIZATION.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 5.—Retail Clerks of this city are holding informal meetings for the purpose of organizing a union. They are being assisted by local trades unionists.

CAN'T STAY THE INEVITABLE

Senator Chilton Says World Recognizes Organized Labor.

FOLLY TO OPPOSE MOVEMENT

Unwisdom of Labor Injunctions Treated in Vigorous Manner by West Virginia Lawmaker.

Washington, Sept. 5.—"The world is recognizing organized labor, and there is no use to attempt to fight the judgment of civilization," was the unqualified declaration by United States Senator Chilton of West Virginia while discussing the labor sections of the Clayton bill.

The Senator said, in part: "Hide it as may be done, it is nevertheless true that there is a feeling among laborers and the people generally that their Government is not near enough to them. They want to participate more in everything that concerns their Government. This demand will soon be granted in every State. The Federal injunction is looked upon with a great deal of disfavor. Right or wrong, this fact must be kept in mind. No injunction can settle a labor dispute when it assumes proportions such as those conflicts which have recently threatened industry. There is no way to change man's nature by laws, injunctions, or arrests. The world is recognizing organized labor, and there is no use to attempt to fight the judgment of civilization. We must deal with this subject as it is, and there is no power that can take from its consideration the fact that millions of men are organized, and that the question of women and children and the demands of every prompting of humanity will enter into its solution. I want to see these industrial wars come to an end. I am not afraid to say that I want labor to have a fair share of the income of industry.

"This country must look for relief for him from that desolation which finds him in his old age without means and without strength to work. The first thing to do is to treat labor as a human agency and not as a commodity. Whether the laborer works or not, he is a human being, a citizen, a voter, a part of this Government. He resents an injunction by wholesale in a labor dispute, if it be issued by a Federal court. It is needless to inquire why, and all sufficient to know that such is the fact. I want to restrict these Federal injunctions and relegate as far as possible everything in these labor disputes to the State courts. A better understanding, a getting together, will be the result. An American who feels that he is mistreated is a dangerous thing to deal with, but give him a fair chance to be heard, permit him to discuss his grievance and you have a compromising citizen who is put upon his responsibility to do right, and then he will do right."

LAW APPLIES TO CITY.

Buffalo, Sept. 5.—The supervising inspector for the Ninth district has upheld a ruling of the local board of steamboat inspectors in regard to the thirteen-hour law's application to the city fire tugs, and the local fire department is notified it must comply with the regulations concerning the working hours of licensed men aboard steam vessels. The city officials attempted to ignore the law, and the city attorney held that under Buffalo's charter the board of fire commissioners shall control and manage the fire department. The federal officer answered that this dos not mean that the board of fire commissioners shall become a law unto themselves and manage the fire department regardless of all other laws, but must mean rather that they manage the department in accordance with the law.

DROPS PRISON SHOPS.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 5.—Declaring that Warden McClung's failure to cooperate with him has created conditions so unsatisfactory that he can no longer make money, James A. Houchin, president of the Star Clothing company, who employs 1,000 prisoners, has surrendered his two-year contract and will move his plant out of the penitentiary at the expiration of six months. It is said this will create a condition that will compel the State legislature to convene in special session that laws may be passed to employ the prisoners. The abrogation of the contract means a monthly loss to the state of $30,000. This is two-thirds of the total revenue derived from the contract system.

A PROFITABLE YEAR.

Lansford, Pa., Sept. 5.—Reports by officers to the sub-district convention of the United Mine Workers showed that it was one of the best years in the history of the sub-district from educational, numerical, financial, and beneficial standpoints. The convention favored the appointment of mine workers on safety committees, and urged the passage of the numerous labor laws pending in Congress. Especial approval was given the bill providing for the extension of the work of the bureau of mines, the Clayton anti-trust law, injunctions, and trial by jury in contempt cases.

TEAMSTERS WIN STRIKE.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 5.—The teamsters have won their strike against the Contractors' association of this city. All strikers will return to their former positions and the employers promise there will be no discrimination. A new agreement will be entered into the first of next April. This strike at one time assumed serious aspects, as it involved practically all of the building trades.

TO TEST NEW LAW.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 5.—A friendly suit has been started in the Franklin Circuit court by the State Journal Printing company to test the constitutionality of the workmen's compensation act, recently passed by the state legislature. A number of employers have refused to comply with the act, claiming it is illegal, and to decide this question is the purpose of the suit.

GARMENT WORKERS GAIN.

Cleveland, Sept. 5.—Garment Workers No. 204 of this city has signed an agreement with the Cleveland Custom Garment company. The union is recognized, all demands are conceded, including a fifty-four-hour week, no discrimination, and the prevailing wage rate. The company further agrees not to do any work for any strike-bound houses.

OPPOSE EIGHT HOURS.

Sacramento, Sept. 5.—Ranchers, farmers, lumbermen and fruit growers in this state are organizing to oppose the proposed eight hour law, which will be voted on at the November election. The arguments used—"will destroy business"—are of the stereotyped kind.

Declares: "The Labor Of a Human Being Is Not a Commoditv or Article of Commerce."

House Bill Strengthened—Position of American Federation of Labor Is Sustained.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Late Wednesday afternoon, by a vote of 47 to 17, the Senate passed the Clayton bill, previously adopted by the House. The Senate made several amendments, and declared in the clearest language possible for labor's contention that there is a difference between persons and things.

By a unanimous vote it was agreed to amend the bill to read: "THE LABOR OF A HUMAN BEING IS NOT A COMMODITY OR ARTICLE OF COMMERCE."

This is a complete indorsement of the workers' position and has been the contention of the A. F. of L. ever since the Sherman anti-trust law was enacted, nearly a quarter of a century ago.

The House provision dealing with picketing was stricken out by the Senate Committee with the understanding that it would permit a trespass. It was reinserted in the bill on motion of Senator Cummins on the Senate floor with the consent of the Senate Committee, in an altered form, which permits workers to be at any place where they have a lawful right to be.

Both branches of the national legislature agree that nothing in the anti-trust law shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, nor can these organizations or members be held to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws.

To emphasize their views on the question of labor's rights, the Senate adds: "Nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States."

The bill marks the end of so-called "labor injunctions," which have been issued on the theory that if workers quit their employment or induce others to quit, they can be restrained, because such actions "injures property."

No injunction shall be issued in a labor dispute unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. This is the position of the American Federation of Labor.

As these features of the bill have been agreed to by the House, it is safe to assume that the long struggle of the American Federation of Labor for human liberty is nearing its triumphant end, and the political policy of the trade union movement has received its most pronounced indorsement.

TO OPPOSE LABOR'S FOES.

Boston, Sept. 5.—The executive board of the A. F. of L. State branch has decided to make a vigorous campaign this fall in the districts of certain senators and representatives seeking re-election, who opposed labor legislation this year, in an effort to defeat them. It was decided that the Central Labor union of each city in the State, and all other unions shall be notified of the [illegible] of these officials, and that they apoint committees to act with the State organization in the campaign.

FOR NEW CITY DEPARTMENT.

New York, Sept. 5.—A tentative plan for the consolidation of several city departments under a new department of buildings is suggested in a pamphlet issued by the state factory investigating commission. It is proposed that the new department shall have sole control over all buildings, together with the departments of health, fire prevention, tenement house, boiler inspection, water supply and numerous other municipal functions.

WIN SHORT STRIKE.

San Pedro, Cal., Sept. 5.—It is said that the fear of traffic being tied up from Juneau, Alaska, to San Diego, Cal., induced the management of the Banning company in this city to abandon its nonunion attitude and reinstate union longshoremen. The strike lasted about thirty minutes. The dock workers are perfecting their organizations in this city to cope with the flood tides of immigrants that will flow through the Panama canal in the near future.

FOREMAN CAUSES STRIKE.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Garment workers are standing firm in their strike against the August Brothers company, who insist on retaining an abusive foreman. Protests by the workers was answered by the company that "the foreman is king, and we don't want to listen to any shop committee." Their 200 garment workers have been out for six weeks, as a result.

TO SPEAK LABOR DAY.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The following members of the A. F. of L. executive council have accepted invitations to deliver Labor Day addresses:

President Gompers, at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Vice President Duncan, at Barre, Vt.

Secretary Morrison, at Madison, Wis.

INDORSE WAGE SCALE.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The Labor Council has indorsed the wage scale for electrical workers employed outside of this city by the Pacific Gas and Electric company. It is charged that the company pays lower rates in other localities.

WANT SHORTER DAY.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 5.—Municipal firemen in this city are asking that their twenty-four-hour day be reduced. They insist that in times when eight hours is the rule, they are entitled to a shortening of their day. Unionists are aiding them to create public sentiment.

LIVE UP TO CONTRACT.

Boston, Sept. 5.—A. F. of L. Freight Handlers union No. [illegible] has notified officials of the Boston & Maine railway that a strict compliance with existing agreements regarding conditions and work rules is necessary for the continuance of peace.

SARDINE WORKERS STRIKE.

Eastport, Me., Sept. 5.—Laborers in the sardine factories of this city are on strike for higher wages. They are asking for 25 cents an hour, instead of 20 cents.

TO ORGANIZE SAILORS.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The Sailors Union of the Pacific is voting on a proposal to appropriate [illegible] for organization work on the Atlantic coast.

DECISION FAVORS CAR MEN

Indianapolis, Sept. 5.—The organized street car men have won a long-drawn-out contest before an arbitration board in their efforts to maintain their union, which was threatened by the local company insisting that it had a right to make individual contracts with its employes. This, the union held, was a violation of existing agreements.

The [illegible] Commission acted [illegible] and [illegible] this move of the [illegible] entered a most emphatic dissent, holding that:

"If the company is given the right to modify the award by an agreement in the particulars in which it attempts to do, it might in every other particular, as, for instance, as to the question of wages, or of any condition of labor arising between the employes and the company.

"To hold that the company has the right to enter into individual contracts with a portion of its employes, inconsistent with the award, is to render it nugatory and of no more strength than a rope of sand."

The arbitrators also ruled that any employe who is discharged is entitled to be informed of the cause of his dismissal in writing, and if not satisfied with the disposition of his claim for reinstatement is entitled to appeal to the board of arbitration.

The decision is a sweeping victory for the local division of Amalgamated Association of Street Car Men, whose interests were handled by R. L. Reeves, editor of the Motorman and Conductor, together with local officers.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Northampton, Mass., Sept. 5.—The strike of 200 carpenters in this city has been settled. According to the new agreement these workers are now paid by the hour instead of the day, as formerly. Their rate now is 45 cents an hour for a 44-hour week. The agreement makes impossible further disputes as to when the contract should be opened, for it is provided that in the future if either side has any demands to make on the other, they must be presented between January 1 and 15.

BROOM MAKERS GAIN.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 5.—International Secretary Boyer, of the Broom and Whisk Makers union, while on a visit in this city, said:

"We have been very successful during the last year in bringing about increases in our wage scales. Over 60 per cent of our entire membership have secured an average increase of 10 per cent in wages besides great betterments in shop conditions, especially in the way of cleaner workrooms and better sanitation."

RAISE WAGES 17 PER CENT.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—After a short strike, members of the Horse Hair Dressers' union, No. [illegible], affiliated to the A. F. of L., raised wages 17 per cent and have returned to work with a promise there will be no discrimination. The organization has trebled in membership, and 70 per cent of the shops are strictly union. Organizer Cal Wyatt, of the A. F. of L., assisted in the negotiations.

APPROVES EIGHT HOURS.

Los Angeles, Sept. 5.—The county board of supervisors is in favor of an eight-hour day. The test came on a resolution which provided that workmen on a new bridge could labor more than eight hours a day. The proposal was rejected.

ASK HIGHER WAGES.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 5.—Carpenters in this city are asking for a [illegible] wage rate and recognition of the union. At the last convention of state carpenters, held at Waxahachie, this movement was indorsed and assistance promised.

STREET CAR MEN STRIKE.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 5.—Conductors and motormen are on strike for higher wages. They are asking for 25 cents an hour. The rate for conductors is now 22 cents; motormen, 23 cents.

MASSACHUSETTS' IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

It is encouraging to see some of the interest devoted to foreign immigration turning from the question of exclusion or admission to the question of what to do with the immigrants once they are here. For while we are disputing about the desirability or undesirability of admitting them, in they are coming, year after year, thousand upon thousand, steadily adding to the weight of the "immigration problem"—such as it is.

The care of immigrants after arrival would seem to be particularly a function of the States. They can have nothing to say about the admission of immigrants but must take the consequences of their presence. The Federal government, on the other hand, which can admit or exclude, has no powers or facilities for continued supervision.

Yet the States have been slow to take this matter up. Many of them have so-called "bureaus of immigration," but these are primarily for the purpose of attracting settlers of a selected kind, whether native or foreign. Only two States, New York and California, have bureaus of immigration in active operation which have for their object the care of the foreign immigrant. Two more States, New Jersey and Massachusetts, have laid the foundations for such care by creating—New Jersey in 1911 and Massachusetts in 1913—commissions on immigration to investigate and make recommendations.

The Massachusetts report, which has lately appeared, is a thorough and admirable piece of work, and should prove instructive and stimulating to other States which ought to be taking hold of the same problem. For the conditions shown by the careful original investigations of the commission are those that characterize communities generally where immigrants are found.

There are, naturally, characteristic local differences. It appears, for instance, that methods of dealing with immigrants at the port of Boston are far behind the methods followed in New York. Inspection is carried on not at a central station where facilities could be made adequate, but at the different docks where steamers arrive. The detention quarters are "disgracefully inadequate," and passed immigrants are discharged into a common waiting room immediately after inspection without further care or guidance to fall an easy prey to the various species of vultures which infest such places.

Exploitation by unscrupulous employment agencies seems to be particularly flagrant in Massachusetts. The law affecting these agencies is said by the commission to "lack all the safeguards of a good law," and is poorly enforced.

Housing conditions in which the immigrants are found are generally poor. Dark rooms, overcrowding and bad sanitation are characteristic features. There is no state housing legislation in Massachusetts, except the acts of 1911 and 1912 establishing standard requirements for towns and cities, which take effect only when adopted by a locality. Only fifteen towns and no cities have as yet accepted them as law.

With its educational traditions we should expect from Massachusetts a more adequate recognition of the educational needs of immigrants than is shown by the report. In only a few localities and to a very limited extent is special provision made for immigrant children, who, simply from ignorance of language, are often found in classes with subnormal children—a dreadful state of things. The needs of adult immigrants are most imperfectly met. In 1910-11 there were 224,000 non-English-speaking persons in Massachusetts, and it is estimated that at the very least 200,000 of these persons did not receive the benefit of any educational means.

These are but a few of the vital subjects touched upon in the report. It is a wonder that so much valuable material could be got together in so short a space of time. For the commission was required by the act constituting it to "make a full investigation" of the general condition of immigrants, "including their way of living, distribution, occupation, educational opportunities and facilities and also their relation to the industrial, social, and economic condition of all the people in the commonwealth," and to report their findings and recommendations within seven months of their appointment!

A large order. And that it was filled so successfully was due in large part to the fact that the commission was fortunate in securing as executive secretary, and director of the investigation, Grace Abbott, director of the Immigrants' Protective League of Chicago, to whose "comprehensive grasp, sympathetic understanding, energetic zeal and loyal co-operation" the commission pays especial tribute in its letter of transmittal. It should not be forgotten also that one member of the commission was Prof. Emily G. Balch, whose authoritative studies of immigrant life peculiarly fitted her for this task.

The recommendations of the commission are most comprehensive, touching all aspects of the immigration problem, and range from informal suggestions for the more effective operation of existing agencies to recommendations for further legislation.

The legislative program was not expected to go through at this year's session, as the report was not presented until April, and the financial burdens of the state were particularly heavy. The most important recommendation, however, for establishing a state board of immigration to care for immigrants in various ways, has already been reported on favorably in committee and may be expected to pass at an early date.—Kate Holladay Claghorn, in The Survey.

LOSS OF LIEE IN COLORADO COAL MINES

Before and since the strike of the Colorado coal miners began, September 23, 1913, the mine owners refused to meet representatives of their men, always claiming that they had "nothing to arbitrate."

That there are two sides to every question, no sane man can deny.

There are two sides to the Colorado coal strike.

The mine owners have flooded the country with their literature attempting to prove that they "have nothing to arbitrate."

Many questions are involved in the present industrial struggle in Colorado which merit the attention of the country at large, and which we think prove that there is something to arbitrate.

There is nothing more sacred than life.

When, through criminal negligence, through disobeyance of the law, through improper management and inadequate ventilation, the mine owners of Colorado kill in their mines almost three times as many men, per thousand employed, as the average for the United States, and four times the average of states where operators recognize the United Mine Workers of America, we believe there is something to arbitrate.

None can deny that conservation of life is a vital issue in the future of these United States.

Statistics published by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Interior show the wanton disregard in which the Colorado operators hold the lives of their men.

In 1913 there were 13,000 men working in the mines of Colorado. Of this number 108 were killed, or an average of 8.31 per 1,000 men.

Eight thousand and thirty-six men worked in the neighboring state of Wyoming, where the mine owners recognize the United Mine Workers. In this state 28 men were killed, or an average of 3.34 men per 1,000 employed.

Missouri, another union state, had 10,143 miners at work. But 10 men lost their lives in the mines of that state, or an average of .99 per 1,000.

In the organized State of Iowa 16,514 miners were employed in 1913. Twenty-six men were killed, or an average of 1.57 per thousand.

Illinois, the best organized State in America, employed 79,490, miners. Of these 164 lost their lives, or an average of 2.06 per thousand.

Oklahoma operators employed 8,544 men, practically all of them members of the United Mine Workers. In this state 23 men were killed, or an average of 2.69 per thousand.

In Indiana, another organized state, 21,145 men worked in 1913. Sixty-six of them lost their lives in the mines, or an average of 3.05 per thousand.

Ohio operators employed 46,527 union miners. One hundred and sixty-five of them were killed, or an average of 3.52 men per thousand.

There were 728,355 coal miners in the United States in 1913. Two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-five of these lost their lives, or an average of 3.82 men per thousand.

In Colorado the percentage of lives lost was 8.31 men per thousand.

Let us consider the death list of Colorado miners in 1910.

In that year 14,768 men were employed. Three hundred and nineteen were killed, or an average of 21.6 per thousand.

The average number of killed in the whole United States in that year was 3.92 for every thousand men employed, or one-seventh of the average number of fatalities in Colorado.

These are the facts.

But the operators insist that they have "nothing to arbitrate."

In 1911 ninety-one Colorado miners out of the 14,315 employed, lost their lives, or an average of 6.35 for every thousand men employed.

In 1912 there were 13,000 men at work in Colorado. Of these, 95 lost their lives, or 7.31 for every 1,000 men employed. This was twice the average number of men killed in the United States.

The above figures show one of the many reasons for the present strike of Colorado miners.—United Mine Workers Bulletin.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY

For a long term of years previous to fifteen years ago, effective opposition prevailed in New Jersey against restricting children of twelve years of age from working in the glass-blowing industry. The unsuitability of the unwholesome occupation was not recognized sufficiently for legislation to be secured until the comparatively recent time. New Jersey has been making progress in fifteen years, and now it has a new child labor law framed along much the same lines as that which has been in effect in this State for a year. By its provisions glass blowing, lead working, employment in tobacco factories and other industries harmful to the health or threatening young life, are barred under sixteen years.

As in Massachusetts when its new law went into effect, so in New Jersey, direful consequences to industry are being predicted, and poverty and distress in the home are gloomily anticipated. But much of the domestic and industrial disaster foretold for this State was somehow avoided, and we here are in a position now to advise New Jersey to congratulate itself upon the progress it is making for the uplift of its people, toward which no surer step can be taken than that which advantages childhood.

Children are being thrown out of work, to be sure, but it is work that they ought not to be doing, or work that they have been doing under conditions that broad foresight approve for them. Children over fourteen and under sixteen who have been employed in what are now recognized as unhealthful occupations have necessarily been laid off; children who have been at work under the authority of working papers that would not bear investigation, but that have been risked by employers under the less strict provisions of the earlier law, are turned out, until they can meet the law's requirements in the matter of age and learning; and children who have been working upon the old ten hours or more a day schedule are out of a job, through the unwillingness or inability of employers to adjust working conditions to meet the eight-hour day.

This non-employment of children who have been at work has raised the doleful cry of greed and poverty. But greed must be defeated and poverty otherwise assuaged, for the sake of giving the children a chance for a healthier, happier present and a better future.—New Bedford (Mass.) Standard.

WHY TRADE UNIONISTS FAVOR SHORTER HOURS

Trade unionists do not believe that great masses of people, regardless of their character, denote progress nor do they believe that the addition of cheap, unintelligent labor add to the progress or welfare of a people.

Trade unionists have been taught by stern experience that constant toil unfits a man for valuable productive labor and that the man who works long hours, like the rubber which is always stretched, will not last long; so that when the union shortens hours of labor it becomes an instrument for the progress and improvement of the entire community, even in point of population, rather than a hindrance to it, as some employers seem to believe.

The fact that constant toil, like a cancer, robs the human being of the vitality so essential to progress, cannot be disputed by any man who is a student of industrial conditions.

The unionist contends and maintains that the most valuable asset a country can have is an intelligent healthy class of wage workers, and intelligence and hours of labor and reasonable pay.

The history of unionism in America demonstrates that short hours and good pay give such an impetus to the brain and muscle of the laboring man that he has surpassed the world in efficiency, and is thus enabled while receiving high wages, to produce many of the necessities of life at a lower cost of production than cheap foreign labor.

The cheap, ignorant laborer, it is urged, is easier satisfied, more contented than the unionist which is in itself an admission that he does not add to the progress of the community, because the man who is contented with his position never achieves much. It is the constant ambition to better himself, to do away with present conditions, that makes a man accomplish things for himself and be a factor toward progress.—Exchange.

ASKS CITY TO ASSIST.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—The Central Labor union has adopted a resolution calling on the city council to appropriate $25,000 to entertain delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, which convenes in this city next November.

A SUBJECT DISCUSSED TOO RARELY

By Sedgwick Hamilton.

The toll of industry has perhaps been given less attention generally throughout the world than has the subject of labor difficulties or disputes. Unfortunately the men most directly concerned, the workers, are to be blamed equally with their employer for the lack of interest shown in the subject. Undoubtedly this condition is attributable to a failure to comprehend the seriousness of industrial hazards. Men go to war expecting to meet an enemy that will shoot to kill, and count themselves lucky should they return alive after meeting the enemy. Industry is quite is baneful as war in the number of its victims, yet how few there are who give it the consideration they do war; who fearlessly accept the hazards of their employment without even a thought of prolonging their lives by adopting the simplest of preventive measures, or seeking to have adequate safeguards provided.

The new school of preventive medicine is rapidly displacing the old school of curative medicine, though, of course, there will always be an immense field for medical practioners. By the same token the prevention of accidents will lessen the number of maimed and crippled workers, though there will continue to be accidents. While no uniform system of statistics has been maintained with relation to accidents, yet it is reasonably certain from the statistics at hand that there are approximately 25,000 fatal accidents due to industry annually, and 1,042,000 non-fatal accidents in the United States. Nine per cent of all deaths reported are due to accidents or violence, while 20 per cent of the deaths of young men under twenty-five years of age result from industrial accidents. Lead and arsenical poisoning may not always be direct causes of death, but they result in so weakening constitutions that they are laid liable to tuberculosis and other diseases acting in a more rapid manner, and which eventually are the direct cause of many deaths.

In American mines during the period between 1889 and 1908, 3.82 per cent of all those employed, or a total of 29,293 workers lost their lives. For the year 1911 the toll of the mines and stone quarries amounted to 3,602 lives, while 63,300 were injured. In the railway service of the United States during 1908 there were 3,405 employes killed and 82,427 injured, and this represents a decrease in fatalities from 2,9 to 1 per thousand since the introduction of the automatic coupler in 1893, and a decrease in accidents from 76 to 16 per thousand. But these statistics are not entirely reliable, inasmuch as there are hundreds of what are termed "minor" accidents each day that are never reported.

Aside from the deaths due to purely accidental causes are the deaths due to industrial poisons. In nearly all industries there is a poison of one nature or another in use. Some of these are used in such small quantities that there is really little hazard in the occupation, yet the continuous absorption into the body of infinitesimal particles will in time result in sickness of one kind or another if not in death, and if the person thus afflicted attempts to renew the warning vigor of his system by the introduction of intoxicants, his condition is usually ascribed to "drink" rather than the poison which has been introduced into his system during his working hours and has sapped his vitality.

These industrial poisons, most of which may be avoided or minimized are numerous. In a list prepared by Dr. T. Sommerfeld, in collaboration with Sir Thomas Oliver, M. D., and Dr. Felix Putzeys, for the International Association for Labor Legislation, fifty-four distinct poisons are enumerated, together, with the branches of industry or processes in which poisoning occurs, the symptoms of each form of poisoning and, so far as possible, the measures of relief. The investigations preceding this compilation covered a long period of time, and it is asserted that all industrial poisons have not as yet been traced, though work is being continued in an effort to classify each form of poisoning.

In this list we take as an example ammonia, poisoning occurring in coke ovens, mirror-silvering, coating iron plate with tin or zinc, manufacture of solidified ammonia, manufacture of carbonate of soda, dyeing industry, sewer cleaning, gas plants, varnish and lacquer manufacture, tanning, beet-sugar manufacture, ice manufacturing, refrigeration plants. A proportion of more than 0.15 per cent of ammonia in the air immediately causes an irritable condition of the mucuous membranes. Chronic bronchial catarrhs are especially liable to follow long-continued inhalation of small quantities of gas diffused in the air. The ammonia enters the body in gaseous form through the organs of respiration, seldom pure, but in combination with other gases.

In the manufacture of glass, colored chalk, shot, metal working, textile printing and dyeing, wallpaper manufacture, and the manufacture of oilcloth and artificial flowers we find arsenical poisoning, which enters the body in the form of gas or dust through the respiratory organs, mucous membranes, stomach and intestinal canal. Chronic cases exhibit symptoms of many kinds, including continual headaches, disinclination to labor, sleeplessness, gastric disturbances, catarrh, and sometimes skin diseases, and falling out of the hair and nails.

Benzine is not alone dangerous because of its explosive qualities when mixed with air, but is a profuse cause of headache, vertigo, nausea, cough, irregular respiration, weakness of the heart, deep sleep and drowsiness. Benzine is used in cleansing plants, as a fat solvent, and in the india rubber industries, especially in the manufacture of waterproof materials, where the rubber mass is dissolved in benzine.

Industrial lead poisoning appears as a rule in the chronic form and arises from continuous absorption of the most infinitesimal quantities of lead during a protracted period of time, weeks, months, and even years. Mercurial poisoning is also occasioned by work in this metal for a long period, commonly weeks, months, years or decades.

So common a thing as petroleum is a prolific cause of poisoning in furniture polishing, the production and refining of crude oil, as a fluid having a direct action on the skin. The vapors cause a profound acute poisoning with a condition of inebriation, loss of consciousness, almost imperceptible pulse and asphyxia.

Tar, which is met with in the manufacture of illuminating gas, coke ovens, wood or preserving plants, roofing paper manufacture, paving, metal painting and as a fuel, acts on the skin, causing tar itch, loss of appetite, nausea, headache, numbness and vertigo.

Turpentine is used in the manufacture of varnish, cement, lacquer, sealing wax, colors, and in painting and as a cleansing agent. In the form of vapor it acts upon the mucous membranes, and in the fluid state upon the skin. It causes irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes, and nose, causing coughs and bronchial inflammation, salivation, insensitiveness, giddiness and headache. Severe irritation of the skin is also caused.

Dr. Fischer, of Berlin, has compiled a list of measures for the protection of industrial workers against the dangers of poison, in which he recommends: (1) Properly adapted buildings, thick walls of separation for dangerous rooms, good lighting, facilities for keeping the workshops clean, and good ventilation. (2) Apparatus adapted to its special purpose, whenever possible, closing tight in every part. (3) Appliances for accomplishing the arrest of gases and dust at their place of origin, their removal by exhaust fans and in a suitable manner rendering them innocuous or collecting them, thus preventing them from entering the nose and mouth. (4) So far as possible, avoidance of direct contact with poisonous materials or substances injurious to health. (5) The displacement of particularly dangerous labor processes and materials. (6) Instruction of workmen just entering upon an occupation concerning the properties of the poisonous substances extracted, manufactured, used, or otherwise evolved. (7) The repetition of this instruction at frequent intervals. (8) Posting of precautionary regulations and warning placards. Constant supervision of all dangerous employments by expert and responsible persons. (9) Employment of appropriate means for personal protection, as work clothes, caps, gloves, goggles, mouth and nose shields, respiratory masks and the like. (10) Practise of bodily cleanliness, the use of special rooms for eating, separate wardrobes for street and work clothes. (11) Immediate report of symptoms of indisposition, attention to wounds of the skin caused by handling corrosive materials, speedy employment of an antidote and summoning of a physician. (12) The installation of a healthy working force capable of withstanding exposure to the poison. Temporary or permanent exclusion of sick workmen from dangerous departments of an industry. Medical examination. Under certain circumstances there should be a change of work in occupations giving rise to chronic poisoning. (13) The utmost possible reduction of hours of labor in dangerous employments.

Decline in Labor Cost.

The statements issued by railroad officials showing how the outlay for labor has increased have become commonplace. To the reader of the daily press who does not stop to consider the matter they create the impression, as those who issue them wish to create, that a large part of the financial woes of the transportation companies at the present time is due to the demands of railroad employes for higher rates of pay. A few moments' examination of the facts, however, soon shows how unwarranted these statements are. An analysis of the operating performance of the carriers at once discloses the fact that the railroads by using larger engines, heavier equipment and by adding to trainloads have developed a remarkable increase in efficiency of employes, and while adding to the labor of the wage-earner have reduced to a striking degree the labor cost of conducting transportation. An examination of the annual reports of fifty-three Western railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that for 1,000 traffic units handled in 1890 the cost of engineers and firemen was 86 cents as contrasted with only 59 cents in 1913. In other words, these representative Western roads were enabled to transport 1,000 passengers and ton miles 27 cents cheaper last year than in 1890, or, to reduce their engineer and fireman cost of handling traffic 31 per cent. In the light of these facts, the sham of the claim of the railroads that increased operating costs have been due to added outlays for engineers and firemen is apparent.—Bakersfield (Cal.) Union Labor Journal.

A Five-hour Day.

It is a very wise saying, that it is not what a man earns, but what he saves that establishes that man's wealth. So it is with effort. It is not what a man consumes in time that makes his abilities valuable, but it is what he concentrates into time—what he accomplishes in the briefest time that goes to stamp that man not only as a do-er, but as a be-er.

The efficiency and advisability of an eight-hour law for workers has been proved over and over again as a wise move. For the fresher and healthier and happier man or woman is the more useful they are and the better they do their work.

A step farther, however, is necessary. The sooner men get big enough to seriously move a five-hour day the sooner will the maximum efficiency of workers be proved. For, are not five hours in which a man concentrates everything that he has within him to the working out of his ideas of vastly more benefit than eight hours of labor performed wherein his efforts reach but half their full power?

What a world for human beings this will be when the flag is run up that means a five-hour day.—Toledo Times.

THE STUMBLER.

There is none so wise or great,
But has faltered in his gait,
Left the pathway that is straight,
And been humbled.
And in every great man's wake
There is many a mistake,
That his courage tried to shake
When he stumbled.
Just because you've lost one fight
Do not cease to seek the right,
Battle on with all your might.
Fame will crown you!
Yesterday is passed and gone,
Its mistakes don't dwell upon,
If you'll only struggle on,
They can't down you.
—Detroit Free Press.

THE REFORMER.

And, indeed, though the life of the reformer may seem rugged and arduous, it were hard to say considerately that any other were worth living at all. Who can thoughtfully affirm that the career of the conquering, desolating, subjugating warrior—of the devotee of Gold, or Pomp, or Sensual Joys; the monarch in his purple, the Miser by his chest, the wassailer over his bowl—is not a libel on Humanity and an offense against God? But the earnest unselfish Reformer—born into a state of darkness, evil, and suffering, and honestly striving to replace these by light and purity and happiness—he may fall and die, as so many have done before him, but he cannot fail.—Horace Greeley.

Unions Can Do Anything but Function; Editor Refutes "Open Shop" Claims

There's a heap of funny things happening in this world, and one of the funniest is the attempt of the employers' association of Stockton to establish the open shop in that city.

In other words, the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association wants to use its organized effort to prevent the workers from using organized effort.

Was there ever anything more contrary to the principle of square dealing?

The Fresno Republican puts it nicely in this way:

"The Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton has voted unanimously for the 'open shop.'

"And this is the sort of 'open' shop:

"There shall be no union label on any goods; there shall be no union cards in any place; and the employers shall hire and discharge all employes individually, as individuals, and have no dealings on the subject of employment except with each employe individually—or with each other collectively.

"The individual employed may individually also belong to a labor union—or to the Methodist church, or to the Elks. But the employer will have no relations to that union, and will not deal with any employe through it. The union may therefore exercise any functions except the only function which makes it a union—that of collective bargaining.

"In other words, this 'open' shop is closed absolutely to the unions. It is not closed to the individuals who individually belong to the unions, but it is closed to their unionism, and it is closed to them except in their individual and therefore nonunion capacity.

"And this prohibition of collective bargaining to the wage-earners is enforced by a collective bargain of the wage-payers. This denial of organization is made by an organization. This demand that the workmen make each his separate bargain is made by employers who have first bound themselves and each other to a collective bargain. The one class organizes to prevent the other class from organizing—or from being dealt with as an organization, if it does. And the class organization of the employers appoints its agents, to refuse to receive any agents of the employes, and to deal with them only separately, without agents.

"The scheme is as impractical as it is illogical—and it is the exact reverse of the 'open' shop. If there is to be organization on both, and these organizations must deal with each other as organizations. If there is to be pure individualism on either side, it must be on both, and each employer personally, without agents and without agreement with his fellows, must make his personal separate bargain with each of hi semployes."

The Stockton employers will find it much more difficult to justify their actions now than they would have found it a few years ago. The press and people everywhere have learned the unfairness and fallacy of the open shop as advocated by selfish interests.—Los Angeles Citizen.

THE GOOD TRADE UNIONS DO

In the issue of the New York Sun of July 5 there appears an article by Charles F. Carter under the caption, "As An Investment, Does It Pay the Humble Worker to Belong to a Labor Union?"

This question he proceeds to answer in the negative by an array of statistics as to the cost of strikes in the loss of days of labor and consequently wages. He employs the usual arguments of the enemies of trade unionism in seeking to convince his readers that the trade union worker loses more by strikes than he gains by their prosecution.

As an example illustrative of his contention he has chosen the United Mine Workers of America as representative of the injurious effects of trade unionism.

As is usual with those who oppose organized labor he views its work from a very narrow standpoint. In fact, he only sees one side of the question, and that is the side that supports his preconceived opinions, formed from associations and inclinations of mind that have distorted or obstructed his mental vision.

So far as the United Mine Workers are concerned we are convinced that there is not an argument presented to their detriment by Mr. Carter but that they will be able to answer to the discrediting of his conclusions.

It is a false assumption generally accepted by the enemies of organized labor that the humble workers in its ranks are ruled by a few leaders. Those entertaining such views are ignorant of the principles and rules that govern trade union organizations. A study of their administration would convince the fair-minded they are the most democratic of institutions, in which the voice of the majority is the power that decides their course of action.

To enter into an argument as to the benefits of trade unions to the worker in this day is like asking the question whether the struggle of humanity for liberty has been to it of any advantage. So self-evident have been its accomplishments for human good that to deny it is to utter an absurdity.

So to question the advantages to the worker of trade unionism is to propound an equally absurd proposition.

Whatever may be its failures trade unionism, in its struggle for better conditions of labor for the worker, is a force pressing forward toward a higher ideal, to nobler aspirations, and to greater comforts for those who move the great machinery of the world's progress.

The fact that men and women have been willing to sacrifice their lives and their fortunes to establish the principles of trades unionism should be convincing evidence that the establishment of those principles in industry are considered as essential to human happiness and progress.

That it is so is furnished by many illustrations. As has been said, no country, at least no republic, can prosper half free and half slave. There must be a large measure of freedom in opportunity that implies to the working man a freedom in being able to dispose of his labor power on a basis which he has the power of regulating. If he has not this power he is in a position of servility that must ever carry him downward in the scale of social well-being.

In those countries where trade unions do not exist and where the employers decide all conditions of labor there is found a low scale of civilization and conditions that prevent the founding of free institutions with any promise of their perpetuity. The working people live in ignorance, squalor and dirt, without hope and without ambition through lack of opportunity by industrial oppression to receive the rewards that come to those who have secured the power to decide the course of their social destiny by industrial freedom.

Trade unions are not only a benefit to the humble worker in the ranks of a trade union, but they are a blessing to the nonunion worker, for they establish a wage basis that lifts the general wage scale to a standard shared by all.

It is through the trade unions that the worker is pressing forward to a higher intellectual, moral and social development. Their birth and growth has been a blessing to the workers and to humanity, and their decline would be a national calamity in augmenting the power of the employing class to the degradation of the laborer. His voice would be silent in protest against wrong and the day would soon come when wealth would more rapidly accumulate and men as rapidly decay, patriotism would vanish, and humanity move backward toward the night rather than pressing forward toward a better day.

It pays to belong to the labor union, and this is known to every intelligent workman and ought to be apparent to every honest mind, and it would be to Mr. Carter if he had made a wise use of his intelligence to have honestly studied his subject with a desire for the truth.—Toronto Lance.

SIGN JOINT CONTRACTS.

Springfield Ill., Sept. 5.—Stage Employes, Musicians and Moving Picture Operators unions have secured contracts with the Majestic and Chatterton Opera houses. The three organizations agreed that the contract shall extend to July 1 next.

PROPOSED EIGHT-HOUR LAW DEFENDED

The farmers of the state of California, or more properly, some of the farmers of the state, are very much excited over the initiative measure providing for the eight-hour workday in all employments within the state, and are clamoring boisterously for the defeat of the law. That some of these men are in dead earnest in their belief that it will be impossible to comply with such requirements as are prescribed in the law without great loss there can be no doubt. That others of them know they can operate their farms at a profit while rigidly adhering to its demands is just as certain, so that it is a purely selfish and unreasonable opposition that comes from this source.

There are, however, many farmers who are strongly in favor of the law and are doing what they can to promote favorable action on the part of the people at the November election. In this connection we may state we are in receipt of a communication requesting literature upon the subject, in which our correspondent says: "I am doing all I can among the farmers of the Santa Clara valley to make the fruit growers vote for the law, and I would like to get all the information possible about it."

The language of this correspondent leaves no room for doubt as to what he thinks will be the effect of the law on the fruit industry.

A farmer, writing to the Pacific Rural Press concerning the eight-hour day, takes much the same view expressed by a fruit grower at a meeting in this city last week. This farmer says:

"In reading the Pacific Rural Press of the last few numbers on farming and the eight-hour business I think that some subscribers have some queer ideas, and I suppose that I have, too. I myself do not want the eight-hour law to pass, and shall do my part in preventing it, too; which is not very much. But what if it does pass? I think that we will all live through it. This business of having so much land to work that a man can never get his work done, I don't think much of. If a man has more land than he can care for right, why not rent or sell enough so that he can do his own work and do it right? I am a farmer, and I consider myself better off being one than most business men."

This farmer takes the view that even though he does not think the eight-hour day is a good thing for him, he has faith to believe that he can survive the shock of the proposed change of hours. He does not share the pessimistic opinions expressed by some of the farmers that the adoption by the people of the proposed law will mean disaster.

The farmer, like other employers of labor, desires to get all the work out of his employes he can, and at as low a wage as possible. In this desire he is not freakish or out of the ordinary. Neither is he unusual or original in the claims of disaster for the farmer if compelled to limit the workday to eight hours. He has for years heard urban employers express the same desires and shout the same warnings to the labor unions, yet, if he has been observing, he has seen the fears vanish and the predictions of disaster by his city brother proven without foundation as the reforms were put into practical operation.

The farmer will find, after the passage of the eight-hour law, that the man who works but eight hours a day does his work better than the man who works longer hours, that he takes more personal interest in his work and will do more of it than the man who has time for nothing except eating, sleeping, and laboring. He will find that with a little thought he will be able to so regulate his affairs as to fully comply with the law without injury to himself and with infinite satisfaction to those he employs.

The change to the shorter workday is really dreaded by many farmers because of the honest belief that it will be impossible profitably to comply with it, but it is certain that a way to comply without loss is open to all thoughtful farmers who exert themselves in an effort to treat fairly with their employes, and the sooner these interests realize that progress is not to be retarded simply because they entertain groundless fears the better it will be for all concerned.—San Francisco Labor Clarion.

ABSURD JUSTICE

Out in Kansas City the Metropolitan Street Railway company has been granted a nineteen year franchise after a fight that aroused interest throughout the entire country. The methods used by the street railway company to corrupt the election at which the franchise was granted are admitted and notorious, but the only criminal that the law could find was one poor bum, a floater who took two dollars to vote for the franchise.

This outcast was arrested with great ado and promptly sent to the penitentiary, but of the men who furnished the pot out of which the two dollars came, nothing is heard.

The law took the two dollars from the degenerate repeater, sent him to the pen, but it makes no attempt to find out who furnished the two dollars or to take from the looters of Kansas City the millions so corruptly acquired.

That a day of reckoning is in store for men and corporations of this style is indicated by the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the looting of the New Haven railroad by its directors.

This report came simultaneously with the Kansas City election and of the methods which were common to both crimes the Commission says:

"If these directors, who were faithless to their stewardship, were held responsible in the courts and at the bar of public opinion for their failure to do those things they should have done, the lesson to directors who do not direct would be very salutary.

"Directors should be made individually liable to civil and criminal laws for the manner in which they discharge their trust. A corporation can be no better or worse than those who operate it.

"It should be just as grave a crime to plunder stockholders or the public through a railroad corporation as it is to personally rob an individual."

Corporation directors who corrupt elections are in the same class with those who bankrupt their companies and their punishment should be as swift and sure as that of the poor dupes whom they employ.—Racine (Wis.) Call.

The Silent Partner.

One may hear the railroads and other big businesses spoken of most often as "They." "They" make concessions to labor. "They" render service, good or bad, to shippers. "They" pay or they do not pay. "They" are sometimes dangerous influences in the political life of the nation.

Actually, these institutions—as they may rightly be called—are not by any means alien stock grafted upon the community tree. They are not only the men who "own" them, but they are also the men who operate them, down to trackwalkers and men who roll steel in the mills. They are men who ship goods, and men who buy goods, and men, women and children who use goods. They are all of us.

Neither railroads nor any other performers of large industrial operations are in any sense private. If they are managed corruptly or inefficiently it is the business of the people, and of the people's representatives. The people are business' silent partner. The regulations and restrictions passed, or to be passed, are the voice of the silent partner, who from now on must be listened to with increasing deference.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Cunning vs. Wisdom.

Cunning differs from wisdom as twilight from open day, says Dr. Johnson. He that walks in the sunshine goes boldly forward by the nearest way; he sees that where the path is straight and even he may proceed in security, and where it is rough and crooked he easily complies with the turns and avoids the obstructions. But the traveler in the dusk fears more as he sees less; he knows there may be danger, and therefore suspects that he is never safe; tries every step before he fixes his foot, and shrinks at every noise, lest violence should approach him. Wisdom comprehends at once the end and the means, estimates easiness or difficulty, and is cautious or confident, in due proportion. Cunning discovers little at a time, and has no other means of certainty than multiplication of stratagems and superfluity of suspicion. The man of cunning always considers that he can never be too safe, and therefore always keeps himself enveloped in a mist, impenetrable, as he hopes, to the eye of rivalry or curiosity.

LOVE OF KNOWLEDGE.

I solemnly declare that, but for the love of knowledge, I should consider the life of the meanest hedger and ditcher preferable to that of the greatest and richest man in existence; for the fire of our minds is like the fire which the Persians burn on the mountains—it flames night and day, and is immortal, and not to be quenched! Upon something it must act and feed—upon the pure spirit of knowledge, or upon the foul dregs of polluting passions.—Sydney Smith.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

From the
American Federation of Labor to Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

CHARTER (CERTIFICATE OF AFFILIATION), with two English, German, Italian, or Spanish Manuals of Common Procedure, Giving Directions for opening and closing meetings, Installation of Officers, Initiation of Members, etc. [illegible]

CHARTER OUTFIT— [illegible]

[illegible]

LABOR LITERATURE

The following literature will be supplied only when draft, check, express money, order, or postoffice money order accompanies application for following Labor Literature:

HISTORY OF TRADE UNIONS.
By William Trant, M. A., with a sketch of the National and International Unions of America, by P. J. McGuire. Per copy, 10 cents; dozen, [illegible]; 100, $5.00.

PHILOSOPHY OF TRADE UNIONS.
By Dyer D. Lum. Per copy, 10 cents; dozen, $1.00; 100, $8.00.

THE EIGHT-HOUR PRIMER.
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THE UNION LABEL; ITS HISTORY AND AIMS.
Prize Essays, by Walter MacArthur, F. B. [illegible], and Chas. D. [illegible]. Per copy, 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents; 100, $3.00.

UNION LABEL LAWS.
A Digest. Per copy, $2.00.

SOME REASONS FOR CHINESE EXCLUSION.
Published December, 1901, by the American Federation of Labor, being a comprehensive review of the whole question. Per copy, 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents; 100, $4.00.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.
Issued by the American Federation of Labor. Per copy, 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents; 100, $4.00.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.
801-9 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION'S LATEST EVANGELIST

There are two methods for securing for workers wages and working conditions in accord with ideals of justice: one, to place upon the workers themselves initiative and responsibility for working out their own welfare; the other, to place initiative and responsibility in some outside agency either private or governmental. The first method is based upon democratic principles, the other upon paternalistic.

Australia and New Zealand have been experimenting with the paternalistic method for a number of years and their experiences are of more than passing interest. The recent visit to our country of one who for years has been in touch with the public affairs of the Commonwealth of Australia and who is president of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court has again brought renewed interest in that system. Judge Higgins has been a member of the court during the greater part of its existence and, as is to be expected, approves of the court and its policies. Numerous magazine articles have given prominence to his views. His is the viewpoint of one who looks at the labor movement and labor problems from the outside. He has no conception of the labor movement as a living force that the workers have created out of their necessity—a vital, normal thing that is their very own and has grown out of their lives and environment. He has a legal conception that unions must exist because the whole system of compulsory arbitration rests upon responsible unions. "Should it be necessary the Attorney-General is given authority actually to create a union," he naively stated. In the old moralities when the plot became so involved there seemed no possible way to save the characters of the drama from destruction, a god called the deus ex machine was let down from above to save them. Evidently unions, according to Judge Higgins, are of the nature of the deus ex machine—mere expedients that can be let down from above. This concept of organization explains his assurances that the wage boards and the compulsory arbitration system in Australia are promoting rather than hindering "effective" labor organization.

From those who view the labor movement from within the ranks of the workers and who have had long and intimate experience with conditions in Australia, the opinions of two Australians have recently come to us that are of great importance.

Mr. P. H. Hickey, General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Federation of Labor of New Zealand, on June 20, 1914, wrote to us:

"Let me say that I have read from time to time of your strenuous opposition to compulsory arbitration. Believe me, if you could see the curse it is in this young country with all its ramifications and oppression and repression your antagonism would be even greater. Here it is simply crushing the heart of labor and unless the repeal of some of the legislation is not swiftly secured in the direction of giving the right to the workers to use their organizations in the direction the majority see fit, I am much afraid the result will be chaotic in the extreme."

This from New Zealand, that has been heralded as the land of no strikes that had solved the problems of industrial peace and justice! New Zealand, the "land of industrial freedom," passed a law December 11, 1913, that provides a fine of twenty pounds (one hundred dollars) or three months' imprisonment for workers found guilty of picketing!

The police of New Zealand, the "land of the workers," have most brutal methods of arresting strikers. Two arrest one man, turn him upside down, thus compelling him to walk on his hands to the police station, with his head bumping on the stones at each forward movement. It is called "Frog Marching." Strikes have not vanished from New Zealand, but they have been made criminal. Industrial peace and freedom are not yet established in that country. Rather state interference has restrained the progress of democracy in industry.

In Australia state regulation of the problems of the workers takes two forms, compulsory arbitration and wages boards. The same principle of unfreedom underlies both. The conditions of service are determined by outside authority with power to enforce compliance.

Judge Higgins approves the principle underlying wages boards legislation, but finds some results to be criticized. He admits that wages boards may be dominated by the employers and that competition of wages boards is about as detrimental as the competition of industries. In other words, wages boards do not assure industrial justice or industrial peace. They may solve some problems but they cause others. Read any issue of any Australian paper for proof that legislation cannot abolish strikes.

Progress must depend upon the people. It must come from within, not from without; from below, not from above. The test of the effectiveness of Australian legislation lies in whether or not it militates against individual initiative and sense of responsibility.

Mr. Albert Hinchcliffe, a member of the Australian printers' union and of the Parliament of Queensland, recently made a trip through the United States and visited the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. In discussing this phase of Australian legislation Mr. Hinchcliffe said to us it had determined the effectiveness of labor organizations by making the workers look to outside agencies for better conditions and had thereby stunted the initiative and growth of organizations. Like Mr. Hickey, he said it had taken the heart out of the movement.

In a sympathetic magazine interview with Judge Higgins he is reported to have asked: "But why do your American trade unions prefer the bludgeon of the strike to the modern rifle of arbitration and conciliation?" If Judge Higgins had visited the headquarters of the union movement of America he would have received the answer to his question.

The fact that he has failed to get the viewpoint of the trade unionist does him no credit. Like Judge Higgins, Mr. Hugh Lusk of New Zealand came to the United States about fifteen years ago as an evangelist of compulsory arbitration. When he came again some years later he had revised his judgment. Judge Higgins may live many years longer, and if he does he will revise his modern rifle epigram.

The opinions and theories of such men as Judge Higgins are seized upon by magazines and will-o'-wisp thinkers because of their literary usefulness. They know nothing of the real lives and problems of the workers. Though they may mean well they hinder the cause of the workers.

America's workers prefer the strike, or better still the right to strike, because it stands for freedom and the right to work out their own welfare, because it is the necessary safeguard of free workers who cannot entrust to governmental agencies the right to determine when and how they shall work or consign them to prison cells. If freedom does not exist in the shops and in the mines, then the workers cannot be free. The strike is the symbol of industrial freedom; therefore America's workers refuse to exchange it for any other method of protection.—President Gompers, in American Federationist.

COUNT.

By George Matthew Adams.

If there is any pure luck in the world or if it ever really does figure in the summing up of things, here's when it figures biggest—on the day that you find your life work—and glory in it. Lucky you are then—for you—count. The world must have you.

Be somebody in the crowd—count.

No man ever counts until he assumes responsibility. Responsibility demands the work of the brain and heart. These two, working together, breed ideas. Then results begin to show. And results make you count.

Be somebody in the crowd—count.

People who are useful always count. So if you want to count—if you want to be singled out and justly praised, think of the most useful service possible for you to render. Then get busy in doing it. The man at his job, doing it as best he can, is sure to count.

Be somebody in the crowd—count.

Nothing stirs and inspires more than to have it said that you are somebody and that—you count—that you are a creator, a builder, a producer. Any one is justified in congratulating himself if he does things—if he really counts.

Be somebody in the crowd—count.

But don't be so foolish as to be completely satisfied with the results of any work. Growth comes in a large measure by comparison. When you do your work better today than yesterday you realize your genuine capacity and know that there is no actual perfection except the perfection of doing better today than yesterday. Strive for this and you need have no concern as to whether or not you will count. You will.

Be somebody in the crowd—count.

UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF TRADE UNIONISM

After all, the underlying principle of the trade union is the opportunity of employment at desirable wages and under favorable working conditions. There isn't anything terrible in that, is there?

Everybody except those who have an independence in wealth, and those who are in business with an income sufficient to bring to them more than they can get by working for it, wants to work for desirable wages and under favorable working conditions. There are a great many of us. Why?

We, who work, must work at such wages and under such working conditions that the result of our work will pay the interest and dividends on which those who have an independence in wealth are to live without working. Also, must not the result of our work be enough more to supply an income to those in business that they may live without work? Surely. No one else works for it. We do it all. That is the system.

No man can even run a grocery business without selling supplies for more than they cost. The difference represents a part of what workingmen work for. The groceryman, of all merchants, will usually argue that he is a very hard worker. He isn't. His work would produce nothing. He gathers profit from the work of others. If there is enough profit in his business he will employ others to do much of the gathering for him.

The machinery of a factory would do little if it depended upon the owner, or those of a company of owners, to operate it. They are of those who don't work. We work for just such concerns. Every one of us gives up a part of the result of his work for the privilege of working. No workingman is so mentally stupid that he can't reason it out.

No railroad can operate without the workingman. Stock and bond holders of railroads don't work. What they get represents so much of the result of the work of the workingman. So does the railroad magnate tell you he works. He doesn't. He wouldn't be in the business if he had to work for a living. Neither would the factory owner or groceryman.

The only anxiety that a stock or bond holder, the merchant or factory owner, has is the possibility of the workingman laying down his tools and stopping work. We need not fear that the owner will pick up the tools and go to work. It wouldn't be of any consequence to us if he should. He is so few in number that he would soon be one of us. He won't be one of us if he can help it. He can avoid it by letting us do the work. He'll let us do it. No fear about that.

There is one thing above all others that those who live and profit by the result of our work don't want. They don't want the opportunity to work to be in excess of the supply of workers. Did you ever think of that? They have. If such a condition should exist, they don't want us to know it. Just as soon as that condition comes and becomes known to us in its economic significance, they would be compelled to join us and work. We wouldn't give anything for the privilege of working. It doesn't require a great deal of reasoning to come to that conclusion. Then, under the present system, the struggle is on to control the opportunity to work. Those who employ men for profit—and no one employs men for the fun of the thing—will so far control the privilege of workingmen to work as it is possible for them to do so. Don't believe anyone who tells you differently. It is for those who are not compelled to work for wages to avoid it.

Don't believe that the steel trust wants to bid against another employer when it turns to the labor market to hire a hundred men. It doesn't want any such condition. Neither does the other company. How natural it is for the profit-employing concern to want so many men to come after the jobs it has open that it can get its supply on its own terms. Under such conditions the stock and bond holders are more favored for a trip to Europe. Profit is assured; their manager can take care of the situation with no annoyance to them. He is left well fortified to apply his energy to making the job as expensive to the worker as possible.

In the management and operation of a profit-paying employing institution there is no special possibility of one management overbidding another in the cost of machinery or material. The price is usually standard and specially fluctuates at the bidding of no one manager over another. Business ethics prohibit it. Business concerns won't stand for it. Business interests are organized against it. A schoolboy can buy steel rails as the agent for a purchasing concern as cheaply as the most expert general manager. The buying concern supplies specifications and the selling concern supplies the rail. That's all there is to it.

But it's different with labor. There is one steel trust that fixes the price of all rails. In other words, there is a code of business ethics that govern the price of material. But the price of labor, disorganized, is comprehended within no governed business code. It offers the only scrambling ground on which the expert manager can show his value above the inexperienced schoolboy.

Trade and labor unions are the natural and philosophic results of the labor-field scramble. It is the only natural resistance against palpable dependence.

The wage-earner, standing in the midst of an army of unorganized unemployed, seething in the mad rush for a job, ebbing and flowing with the tide as it is pulsated by the cautious draft on the industrial shambles, as one or more are selected from physical inspection and, ofttime, medical examination, for the profit block. That one lone worker feels himself a pitiable tarnish upon the burnished statue to the dignity of labor. But all are the same.

Is it singular that there is such a thing as wage-earners getting together against all that unemployment means to them? That getting together is unionism.

Unionism, in its fullest hope, sees the man past the age of employment reclining at ease on the comfortable accruage of his own earlier labors. Unionism is the inspiration for confidence in the future. Unionism is the only support for the true dignity of labor. Unionism is the only institution through which the wage-earner can safely approach an employing institution to bargain for the sale of his labor. Unionism affords the only standardization of labor.

Unionism of labor represents the united conclusion of all labor that it is to the best interest of the individual workingman that all wage-earners shall have the opportunity to work at creditable wages and under creditable conditions at all times. Is there anything unreasonable, unjust, or un-American about that? Call it what you may, associated labor, with that aim in view, and that only, styles itself the trade or labor union.

No matter what side issues may creep in, the sole purpose of the labor union is to so regulate employment, or the supply of labor, that all who are compelled to work as wage-earners shall have employment at any and all times at a wage return that will insure the least of them a competence for old age and a health to enjoy it. That isn't so bad, is it? Well, that is the labor union—Organized Labor, San Francisco.

LIMITING A DAY'S WORK

Those we are accustomed to call workingmen are as liable to error as any other kind of men. They are only men, human beings, and "to err is human." But their errors and their liability to err are too often exaggerated. The intentions and efforts of workingmen are not sufficiently understood by those who criticise them.

A clergyman spoke of "the custom union labor has of limiting a day's work and other dishonest practices." By limiting a day's work, the reverend gentlemen referred to the rule existing in certain unions regulating the maximum day's labor.

Labor is governed by laws. The labor union endeavors to study these laws and apply them to labor.

A man can do a certain amount of labor without injury to himself and his fellows. That is a law as settled as the law of gravitation. The employer wants to make all the money he can out of his employes. He does not care for the law just referred to. He is governed by a sinister law—the law of self-interest. The labor union steps in to insist on the superiority of the first law. It does not do this arbitrarily and unreasonably. It presents proof, which the enlightened readily admit, to the effect that the well-paid, well-rested, independent worker usually does more in his eight hours than he used to in his twelve or fourteen.

When the labor union made its demand for the shorter work day, it was condemned for dishonesty. But the law of the union has become a common law of society. What was termed dishonesty is now regarded as the highest honesty and humanity.

But selfishness is insatiable. It spurns the principle of the "square deal." To circumvent the shorter workday, it invented the "driver" device, to push its labor to the utmost of endurance. It selected a few swift workmen, paid them extra wages to set the pace for their fellows. These men of unusual skill, getting extra wages, went along well within the limits of their powers, while the others were working themselves to death in order to make a corresponding showing.

It was to stop this unlawful and dishonest practice that the labor union placed a limitation on the output of its members.

If the clergyman quoted had been competent to discuss the question of labor, he would have seen in the limiting of a day's work not a dishonest practice, but one based on fairness and humanity.

An employer who steals labor by the process of "pushing" or "driving" is guilty of the direst dishonesty. He is entitled to what he pays for, and no more, and the laborer has a right to a voice in computing what a day's labor for a given wage should be.

Clergymen have been known to limit their output. Hired to preach two sermons a Sunday for a year, they commonly curtail the number of sermons by vacations. They do not always work at the utmost of their abilities.

It is the highest kind of honesty for men, laborers as well as preachers, to keep well within the limits of their abilities.

The average laborer is as honest as the average clergyman. He is just as conscientious in the study and application of the laws of labor as the clergyman is in the laws of theology. And he has as much right to study and apply his laws.

Well has it been said: "Our prosperous classes are having a very painful time indeed getting into their minds the fact that such a thing as the right of the majority really exists. And they find it very hard indeed to believe that the doctrine of human equality is to be taken seriously in matters of business.

"Labor unions are performing an important educational function when they drive into the heads of these would-be superiors the fact that this nation is becoming actually a republic in which the workingmen shall decide for themselves questions affecting themselves, and in which they shall no longer be guided by the whims or financial interests of would-be 'superiors.'"—Los Angeles Citizen.

Why Men Join Unions.

It takes but a small amount of investigation to learn why the intelligent worker joins the union. What other hope or promise has the worker in his life of toil? He has no guarantee of steady employment. He has no bonds or stock from which he will derive an income. He has nothing but his daily labor, not even a home except the one he rents from month to month from the landlord at an exorbitant rate. In his union he sees sick funds in case of sickness, disability benefits in case he is injured, old age pension to care for and assist him when he has become unable to follow his occupation, or is debarred because of his age from working, and in case of death he sees a fund there to care for his wife and little ones, and added to this is the protection of his labor under working conditions. In view of these facts, we repeat, should any one wonder why an intelligent workingman does not join the union? The question should be "Why do not all workingmen see these facts and join the union?"—Chicago Union Leader.

A COUNTRY ROAD.

Yellow with dust, it sleeps in noonday's glare,
Yellow with dust it stretches far away;
On the mossed wall the chipmunks frisk and play,
Where golden daisies broider all the air.
Now nature seems to dream 'mid fragrance rare,
For summer silence holds unbroken sway,
Till round the bend a creaking wain of hay
Comes lumbering down the drowsy thoroughfare;
Then all is still again. The orchard trees
Are motionless as the distant purple hills
On which the shadows of the white clouds rest,
When suddenly the white-flecked clover seas
All joyous tremble, while the bobolink trills
His wildest melodies, with sweet unrest.

—Richard Kendall Munkittrick.

THE STOCKTON WAR

The organized employers of Stockton have declared for the "open shop." Conditions have been demanded which bar union labor from employment with members of the organized business men of that city.

Those who do not sympathize with union labor find in the general strike one of the most serious objections to union organization and be it noted that union labor never employs the general strike.

The general strike is the pet method of those who would break the unions. The Citizens' Alliance and the M. & M. never fail to resort to the general strike when such a movement promises to accomplish the desired end of breaking the unions.

When this Stockton incident has been closed and the history of it has been written it will be found that the poor duped mechanics who have ratted and those who have been imported to break the strike will have suffered more than any one else. They and the public which will have suffered by reason of a general industrial disturbance will be the sufferers.

When in the course of a few months this incident will have been closed Stockton will be a stronger union town than it is today. Such crusades against union labor make conditions upon which union labor thrives. There is not a labor center on the Pacific Coast where a general war has been made upon the unions that such war has not been the making of the labor movement in such localities. Union labor does not welcome this strife at Stockton. Union labor wants peace for only in times of industrial peace do the individual members profit from union conditions, but if the Stockton M. & M. must have war, it will certainly get it.—Bakersfield (Cal.) Union Labor Journal.

FREE TEXT BOOKS WIN.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 5.—Unionists in this city are pleased over the decision of the local board of education to continue the free text book system, which has been in force nearly three years.

MARCH WITH EVENTS.

There is nothing more pitiful than to see a man trying to block events, sure to happen, or laughing at their onward march, sneering at their unimportance. The only people really worth while are those who march with events—like obedient soldiers.

You can't block time. It will come and it will go and no man can stay, for a second, its onward march. Nor can anybody even remotely hope to keep today and today's usages longer than for today. So, therefore, march with events, catch the tune and keep your step.

The event will be interpreted if you walk its way, but there will be need for generosity, there will be a demand for breadth of viewpoint, and there must needs be respect for the opinions of the masses.

Get into the spirit of events. Learn to interpret them as you would interpret the thought of a great man. Know how to determine the important from the unimportant.

March with events.—Exchange.

Decision and Energy.

For success in life it is essential that there should be a fixedness of purpose as to the object and designs to be attained. There should be a clear conception of the outlines of that character which is to be established. The business of life, in whatever pursuit it may be directed, is a great work. And in this, as in all other undertakings, it is important in the outset to have a clear conception of what is to be done. This is the first thing to be settled. The only rule for determining this is natural ability and natural aptitude, or suitableness for the particular business selected. The decision in such case should always be governed by that ideal of character which a man, with high aspirations, should always form for himself.—Alexander Stephens.

NORFOLK MACHINISTS ACTIVE.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 5.—Machinists in this city have secured several new agreements, and the members of this union claim to be one of the most active in the State.

THE MANY AND THE FEW

A speaker at a recent dinner at which men gathered together for the purpose of discussing the eight-hour law said:

"I have confidence in the people if they will study the questions confronting them, but as a matter of fact only about 5 per cent of them can be depended upon to do so. Therefore, the initiative and referendum are dangerous things."

Analysis of this statement reveals a condition of mind far more to be feared than any piece of legislation ever presented to the people for decision. It plainly points out that this man would deny, if possessed of the power, the right of any except 5 per cent of our population to vote upon the problems of government. This condition of affairs in a government like ours would be far more disastrous to free institutions than are the mistakes made under present arrangements through the failure of the great majority of voters to think. More disastrous because it would result in autocracy and the enslavement of the many for the benefit of the few.

It would, of course, be better for all of us if every voter would carefully study the problems offered for solution. We would then arrive at more intelligent decisions and greatly facilitate the march of progress by avoiding the mistakes we now frequently fall into which have a tendency to hold us back to a snail's pace; but if we must make a choice between denying the right to govern themselves to the great majority of the people and making a few mistakes in conducting our affairs under the scheme of giving all a voice in deciding, we must religiously adhere to the latter policy.

If the purpose of government is the greatest good to the greatest number, then the great mass of the people must always determine for themselves just how they shall be governed. And in advancing this view we are not contending that the wiser few, if so inclined, might not be able to give the people a better government than they can give themselves. Rather is it the idea that when people govern themselves they are more satisfied, contented and happy with the inferior creation of their own wills than they possibly could be under the domination of others however wise and benevolent.

The history of the world is so replete with instances of the few governing the many with an eye single to their own advantage that the mere mention of a limitation upon the franchise is sufficient to send a chill through the entire body of a citizen of a democracy. So that, bitter as may be the sufferings, and wounded as are the feelings of the wise and gifted few because of the ignorance and indifference of the incompetent many, the present drift of the people toward a fuller and more complete mastery over their own affairs must go on in the interest of the entire human family. In pursuing this course many and grievous mistakes will doubtless be made, but they will be corrected and the general tendency will be toward better things for both the wise and the foolish.

Instead of spending their time and wasting their energy in bewailing the fact that the people do not think, and thus are prone to make many mistakes, it would be much more profitable and immeasurably more unselfish and dignified for persons of the caliber of the speaker referred to above to devote every effort toward educating and arousing the unthinking to action. In such work there would be the incentive of certain reward, while in the pessimistic wail of the present there can be only disappointment and unhealthy discontent.

Democracy has traveled too far, and the people are too much pleased with the prospects of its future success, to be turned backward toward autocracy because the interests of the few might thus be better served. The world is progressing all the time, and even though not rapidly enough to satisfy many, there is no room for the pessimist who has no confidence in the people, nor for the selfish mortal who would enslave the many to satisfy his own views.—San Francisco Labor Clarion.

WHAT WAR AGAINST CRIME COSTS

Staggering figures as to what the annual warfare against crime costs the United States are contained in an estimate submitted recently by Prof. Charles J. Bushnell, Washington, D. C. He puts the total at the overwhelming figure of $6,000,000,000 a year, and other experts have pronounced this a relatively close approximation. This total includes all the money that is spent in arresting, trying, convicting, punishing and feeding criminals, and the losses they cause through theft, incendiarism, etc.

Figures of such denominations are so bewildering that the average person cannot conceive of what they mean. A better idea of it can be shown when it is said that this outlay annually would build twelve Panama Canals. It is six times as much as Congress appropriated for all national expenses at the close of the last fiscal year.

It is more than the governments of the United States, Germany, France, and Great Britain paid out for all governmental purposes in the year 1912, a year that was characterized by huge national drains because of building big battleships in Europe.

The money cost in the United States is divided among the national government and the States. The Massachusetts Prison association has estimated that in that State alone the annual crime bill is $6,500,000.

And in spite of this outlay, crime is increasing in this country instead of decreasing.

Prison reform began in the United States a short time after the close of the civil war. In the last few years it has received extraordinary impetus in the way of remedial legislation, indeterminate sentences, juvenile courts, parole systems, industrial employment of convicts, etc. Yet in spite of this remains the fact, carefully substantiated by special census reports submitted to Congress, that:

"In relation to the increase of population there are two and one-half times as many persons in the prisons of the United States as there were fifty years ago, figured on a per capita basis. Yet in Great Britain there has been nearly a 50 per cent decrease in the same time, although there has been a 50 per cent increase in population."

These figures have to do only with persons actually convicted and punished for crime. H. C. Weir, an investigator of note, in an article printed in the Literary Digest, February 12, 1910, declared that there are annually in the United States 250,000 members whom the law never touches.

Bad as that is, it is not the worst economic feature of the situation. The late J. P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, estimated in an address that in addition to the regular police and detectives there are about 70,000 constables, 70,000 magistrates, 12,000 deputy sheriffs and 2,000 sheriffs who, together with the grand jurors, petit jurors, judges, clerks, lawyers, jailers, wardens, guards, prison attendants, etc., make up a conservative estimate of 1,000,000 persons who derive an average annual income of about $1,500 each, out of the apprehension, conviction and detention of criminals. The estimated total number of regular policemen in the United States is 300,000. At an average of $1,000 salary, the average annual payroll for policemen is $300,000,000.

Adding to this mighty army the 132,857 prisoners in this country, we have a force of 1,132,857 men. Beside such a force the mightiest armies of history, the combatants in any of the world's greatest battles, from Crecy to the fall of Adrianople, would be a pitiful corporal's guard in comparison.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

TURN ON THE LIGHT

There is one subject which should be oft mentioned, so that it may be ever in the minds of the union men and women, and that is defamation. This is always the forerunner of internal dissension and disruption of the organization. When those who are opposed to the organization of the working class wish to divide, they first direct suspicion to the ones in the movement who are most active in holding it together and keeping it prosperous. If distrust can be injected into the union to the extent of causing the removal of those who are working hard for its success, then there is opportunity to substitute in their stead some one less willing or competent, or possibly some agent or tool of the employer, and there will be a lesser degree of success until, finally, the organization is practically worthless to those for whom it is intended. Look carefully at all times to those who would defame their brother or sister worker, beware of the person who would spread poison in the form of unproven statements which tend to cause distrust and doubt. Demand that all things be aired in the fully-attended regular meetings. Above all things, turn on the light. Crooks and dishonest persons cannot stand publicity and investigation when honestly conducted. Turn on the light honestly and fearlessly.—Tacoma Labor Advocate.

BOOKS AND POWER.

What words can declare the immeasurable worth of books—what rhetoric set forth the importance of that great invention which diffused them over the whole earth to glad its myriads of minds? The invention of printing added a new element of power to the race. From that hour, in a most especial sense, the brain and not the arm, the thinker and not the soldier, books and not kings, were to rule the world; and weapons, forged in the mind, keen-edged and brighter than the sunbeam, were to supplant the sword and battle-axe.—E. P. Whipple.

HUMANIZING THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Of all the conferences and conventions having to do with human welfare none have a closer relation to the general public than the meetings of the National Education Association. For the public school is the nation's melting pot.

Into that crucible go all the elements of humanity, and out of it comes—the American. Men and women upon every hand are coming to realize that the future of the nation, as well as of the individual, is dependent upon the efficiency of that instrument.

Social welfare, economic freedom, moral elevation, and physical training, as well as intellectual development, are more and more associated with the early training of the child, and far-sighted publicists are coming to see that it is better to begin with right ideas in the young than to attempt the removal of wrong ideas in the older growns.

Should the conservative urge that all this work beyond the three R's should be done in the home, it may be said that the mass of homes are incapable or unwilling to discharge this duty, and there is nothing to prevent those that are capable and willing from continuing to mold the character of their children.

It is possible that an ideally efficient system of public education will in the course of generations so elevate the parents as to make unnecessary these features of the school system. But the problem now confronting us is how to develop all the powers of the child. It should be done as far as possible in co-operation with the home, but it must be done.

R. L. Short, principal of a technical high school in Cleveland, gave the convention of the National Education association at St. Paul an illustration of what can be done in the way of child development. Every teacher in his school, he said, is in charge of a squad of twenty to thirty boys from the day they enter school until they graduate. He works ten hours a day at the school and puts in two or three hours a night visiting the families of the boys.

He is not merely an instructor, he is a comrade, or, as Mr. Short puts it, a big brother. Should domestic finances claim the boy's labor, the teacher finds him a job that will not interrupt his schooling; or a better job for the father may serve. As a result, Mr. Short's school graduates nine out of every ten freshmen.

But that achievement, remarkable as it is, is not the only nor the chief result. "Our school," says Mr. Short, "is a family affair, intimately related to the household of every student." That is the great point. The school in becoming a "family affair" has been humanized.

And it is one of the signs of progress that this idea was emphasized by many of those who addressed the convention; for this is the essential feature of all great educators from Socrates to Pestalozzi, Froebel, and Montessori. When this idea has been thoroughly worked out and fully applied, truant laws and compulsory education laws will be as unnecessary as laws compelling people to eat.

It is not sufficient that a boy or girl shall spend a certain number of hours during a specified number of days within a school building. The child who is there under compulsion, whether of parents or truant officer, is getting but a small fraction of the good of education. The seeds of discord and rebellion are planted in that child's mind, and it is placed in a wrong attitude toward life.

But if the child is in school because it feels itself among friends engaged in congenial work, under the guidance of a friendly instructor or assistant, a vastly better result will follow. The child that goes to school because it likes to go will retain a fond regard for the various branches of learning after its school days are over, but the child that is compelled to go is too often filled with hatred toward everything associated with the school, and to retain a dislike for all it studied.

Too long have we allowed the child to think of the school work as something apart from our everyday life, a task to be accomplished, a penance to be performed, a disagreeable interval between vacations.

But a change has come. Educators everywhere are striving to accomplish results similar to those outlined by Mr. Short. Teachers, however, should not be expected to do it all. The parents and the citizens at large must lend a hand. The self-interest of the parents is apparent, but that of the general citizenship is just as certain. If society is ever to attain to the heights that stand as our ideals it will not be because it has been driven there by policemen, but because our people wished to go there.

The virtue of the community is the sum of the virtues of its individual members; hence, it is each citizen's interest to see that not only his own child, but the child of every other citizen develops along right lines.

The idea lies in the retort of Horace Greeley to the miserly bachelor who asked why he should be compelled to pay for the education of other people's children: "So they won't grow up to be like you."

The citizen is just as much dependent upon the schools after he has passed the school age as he was before, and until he comes to realize this, until he can take as much interest in the schools when he has no children to educate as when he has, he will fail in one of his most important civic duties.

This is where the movement to make the school a social center looms large. Let the people get the habit of considering the school buildings as their very own, to be used not only for the children during a part of the day, but for the grown-ups during the remainder, let them think of the teachers as friends and neighbors, and the effect will be as great on them as it is on the children.

When the teachers are made to feel that they are working for friends, and for friends who show their appreciation by co-operating with them in their work, we shall begin to realize the possibilities of the public school.

It is not because the Bible has been taken out of the public school that so many children fail to get the best out of life; it is because the human interest is lacking. Children are influenced vastly more by association and example than by rules and precepts, and if they can be made to feel that the teacher is a big brother, or an older sister, there will be a quickening of the child nature that will surpass anything that has yet been accomplished.

One important feature, however, should not be overlooked. Mr. Short says his teachers spend ten hours at the school, and then give two or three hours to the children in their home life. This is an unreasonable demand to make of the teachers. The fact that they give this time shows how much they are interested in their work. But we can well afford to hire enough teachers so that none will have to overwork; and we can pay enough to secure the best possible talent.

The greatest of all our governmental functions is the public school, with its 18,000,000 enrollment, its 500,000 teachers and its annual expenditure of half a billion dollars. It is accomplishing a great work, but it must be made to accomplish still greater work.

The human element must be developed. The teachers must enter into the life of the children, and the citizens must enter into the work of the schools.

We cannot agree upon churches, lodges or reform societies, but we can all come together at the school.—By Stoughton Cooley in Chicago Herald.

"RUNNING THEIR OWN BUSINESS"

The argument of employers' associations and their insistence upon the "open shop" is upon the obviously plausible basis that being the absolute owners they have the right to run their shops exactly as pleases them. They own them and there is nothing more to say.

As a matter of fact, so complex have our social relations become, no man owns anything in the absolute sense that he may do with it exactly as he pleases. He may not wantonly kill or mistreat his horse, and there are a great many ways in which a man may not do exactly as he wills with his house and lot. But putting to one side these and other considerations of a public nature, let us inquire into who are the real investors in these enterprises which employers call their very "own."

Take a team owning or transfer business and suppose physical valuation comprised of teams, vehicles, harness, barns, etc., amounts to $50,000. And here again we may pass aside the inquiry that this capital itself may have originated in the wrongful retention of wages of labor previously engaged. Suppose it is rightfully the property of the team owners and now that they employ 100 teamsters at $3.00 a day. This $3.00 a day amounts to 8 per cent income on an investment of approximately $12,500, or a total investment by the 100 teamsters of $125,000, or two and one-half times the investment of the nominal owners. Now, the teamsters, through their union, are not insisting upon a proportionate control of the business, but are content through the union shop to bargain their services collectively to the team owners. It so happens that this is just what occurs to the nominal owners, or employers, in other important directions, but to which they make no objection whatever. For example, the bank supplying the employer with cash, in its dealings with him, represents merely the collective bargaining of a number of stockholders and depositors. If the bank, why not the union? Moreover, the bank will emphatically insist on exercising a control over the business of the employers in those particulars of it wherein it is interested; that the teaming business shall be conducted along certain standardized business lines, that the credit it extends and the obligations it undertakes shall be limited, etc.

Certainly no team owner fails to realize that he is far from being the boss of his own business in those particulars where the insurance company is interested—and, by the way, this is a superior instance likewise of the "closed" shop and collective bargaining. Neither the team owner, his employes or customers may do certain things about the premises, and there are regulations for the constantly daily observance of the "owners," terms of which are set forth in a policy or contract, which is all the union seeks to do through the closed or union shop.

Neither the bank or insurance company care to conduct the teaming business and both of them realize that there is a limit beyond which they cannot go in exactions upon the owners without destroying the business—which is quite the thing they do not wish to do. Now the union teamsters are in the same boat, and know very well to carry the demands beyond certain limits would be to destroy the particular business and so terminate the one thing they are interested in—employment, under conditions which permit them to live decently. Unions everywhere seek to enter into contract relations with employers which not only permit but guarantee the stable and responsible conduct of the particular business. The Typographical union, for example, knows quite well that it would be suicidal for them to take such a course with, say, any daily newspaper as would result in the discontinuance of the plant.

If the banks and insurance companies, with their inferior investments, or none at all, are allowed control why not labor, with its actual investment of bone and sinew, hearts and hopes and lives, and superior, by coldly comparative calculation, over all?—Bruce Rogers in Seattle Union Record.

TRUTH

When we are as yet small children there comes up to us a youthful angel, holding in his right hand cubes like dice, and in his left spheres like marbles. The cubes are of stainless ivory, and on each is written in letters of gold—Truth. The spheres are veined and streaked and spotted beneath, with a dark crimson flush above, where the light falls on them, and in a certain aspect you can make out upon every one of them the three letters L. I. E. The child to whom they are offered very probably clutches at both. The spheres are the most convenient things in the world; they roll with the least possible impulse just where the child would have them. The cubes will not roll at all; they have a great talent for standing still, and always keep right side up. But very soon the young philosopher finds that things which roll so easily are very apt to roll into the wrong corner, and to get out of his way when he most wants them, while he always knows where to find the others, which stay where they are left. Thus he learns—thus we learn—to drop the streaked and speckled globes of falsehood and to hold fast the white angular blocks of truth.—Holmes.

POWER OF AN ACT.

Every great and original action has a prospective greatness—not alone from the thought of the man who achieves it, but from the various aspects and high thoughts which the same action will continue to present and call up in the minds of others to the end, it may be, of all time. And so a remarkable event may go on acquiring more and more significance.—Helps.

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A WORLD FEDERATION IS NO DREAM.

Had the nations of the world indorsed the naval holiday policy proposed by Winston Churchill, the first Lord of the Admiralty of England, and urged by the American labor movement, there would have been set up a tendency to counteract the eternal preparedness for war which is an incentive to unnecessary conflict. But the war lords were in the saddle. They were planning the destruction of forces that were democratizing the laws and governments.

In Germany the working people of Prussia were conducting a systematic campaign for free speech. They were insisting upon democratic principles in the Reichstag. Russia was confronted by open manifestation of discontent among her working people. The Cossacks were suppressing strikes for greater freedom. In Austria-Hungary a movement was developing for the purpose of securing the working people the right of association and of the free exercise of activities to better their conditions. Large accessions had been made to the labor representations in the national legislatures. In England social insurance and home rule for Ireland had been accomplished, demonstrating the constant tendency toward further democratization of British institutions. Autocratic government sought to overwhelm these democratic movements by international war.

But reactionary autocracy cannot permanently stay progress. The peoples of Europe will emerge from the carnage and the smoke of battle with renewed determination to establish principles and institutions that are in harmony with industrial, political, and social development. This war will constitute a more urgent reason to destroy monarchical institutions, autocratic power, and to abolish militarism—a reason forced upon consciousness of all by maimed and dead bodies of fathers and sons, husbands and brothers, by the starved underdevelopment of women and children, and by terrible desolation brooding over the continent like an evil spirit. War was ever brutal, but it has been made a thousandfold more so by inventions and modern skill.

The time to avert war is the time of peace by educating the peoples to the horrors and futility of war, and by creating a universal demand for international peace and for political agencies to perpetuate it. Such effort will bring about that day of which Victor Hugo wrote:

> "A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. A day will come when a cannon will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be astonished how such things could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen placed in presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean."

A world federation is no idle dream. In the olden times individuals depended upon brute force and swords to enforce their claims to justice. Newer and better ideals supplanted primitive methods by institutions established to secure to all society such protection and justice as accord with the most intelligent concepts. The time has now come for establishing permanent political institutions which shall stand for peace and justice between nations. Such institutions would be a big step toward the abolition of war. There is developing an international morality that will be satisfied with nothing less than world federation.

For the accomplishment of this great ideal, the establishment of justice in all the relations of all people, no power is so potent as the organized labor movement of the universe. When the working people finally determine that international war shall cease the world will be forever rid of fratricidal strife.

Then and then only will be realized the ideal of William Lloyd Garrison: "My country is the world; my countrymen are all mankind."
—President Gompers, in the American Federationist.

"Workers Cannot Stop Advancing," Says President Gompers; New York State Unionists Hear Story of Toilers' Gains

President Gomper. was given an ovation by the delegates to the recent New York State Federation of Labor, after a spirited speech in which the A. F. of L. executive recognted the upward march of organized workers. He complimented President Wilson in requesting the American people to maintain a neutral position on present European affairs, and while expressing labor's well known position on the horrors of war, the unionist made this significant declaration:

"We, in this country, are looking for an unparalleled era of prosperity as a result of the war. I am sorry that it has to come at the expense of others. But when this prosperity comes, the workers must profit in their full share. It must not be a one-sided prosperity. No other result will satisfy us. The great labor movement must go on. We couldn't stop if we wanted to."

Other portions of President Gomper's speech follow:

"The history of toil is just emerging through the haze of the ages.

"The people are just beginning to learn the details of the misery and privation suffered by the toiling masses in the great struggle of the past. In history it would appear that war and struggle of the thrones for supremacy and aggrandizement was all there was of these great struggles. The real story is just reaching the surface and it is just becoming known that back of these battles was the constant struggle of the masses to throw off the yolk of oppression. Beginning with the serfs, then the reformation, then came the struggle of 1776 with its declaration of independence, later the civil war with its battle for the freedom of the slaves, and next the war with Spain and its object the freeing of men from the tyranny of a king. All of these were the struggles of the masses for a brighter and a better day. So it is with labor's battles. Like the wars of the past, it is a rough hard struggle, but when all is done, the roughness is forgotten and the nobility of the cause and its achievement will be inscribed in the memories of man.

"No move in all history compares in immensity in the upward reach for humanity as the organized labor movement. It is not a battle for conquest but one for the unfolding and development of the best there is in the human race for the greater benefit of society. We ask now for an opportunity to make still better conditions and better lives. We labor that we may not only have just the bare necessities of life, but also an opportunity to secure for ourselves and those who come after us the highest development of our mentality that we may better exercise our sovereign rights as citizens of this republic in which all men are equal, theoretically, at least.

"Our laws of protection, those that safeguard us from machinery, the laws compelling sanitation in the workshop and those that save us from fire and what not, apply to every working man whether he be union or non-union. Our work is for the benefit of all the workers. Sometimes we drag the non-union worker out of the mire of his misery or away from the indifference created by the employer. All the work of organized labor reflects its benefits on every one in the civilized world.

"I recall a few years ago when we attempted to secure the attention and consideration of the President and the Vice President, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives. They turned their backs upon us until we told them that we would hold them responsible for the failure of our measures and then there was a sudden change in front. When we hold every official in the administrative and legislative branches of our government in the Nation, State, and city so responsible, there is always a change in the attitude toward labor.

"Even the courts have moderated their views to meet the enlightenment which has reached the public mind. The Supreme Court of the United States only a few weeks ago, for the first time in the history of the world, proved that this is true. Its decision in the Harvester case declared that the law in question which differentiated between a big corporation and the nurses of infants was constitutional, thus laying down the principle for which we have been contending and fighting for the last twenty-five years.

"It all takes time. We can't convert the world in a twinkling of an eye. We have to fight the transportation men; those who transport information and those who publish information. They are all prone to antagonize our work, thinking that by so doing they are interrupting our progress, the progress of something which they imagine to be inimical to their interests. We are at least twenty years in advance of the lawmakers of the nation. As an example take the fight for the Austrian secret ballot. I well remember how, up until fifteen years ago, it was possible for the employer to take his men in droves to the polls and direct their vote. Then came the secret ballot. It did not do away with the evil, but it helped.

"Next came that period when signs were posted in the work shops and factories telling the workers that they were expected to cast their ballots in a certain direction. I wish to say right here that not one of those signs was permitted to remain up for more than a moment in any shop where labor had been organized. Other moves in the march of progress have been noted in the direct vote for United States Senators, a thing which we advocated for thirty years, and another item is the initiative, referendum and recall, which was originated in the brain of a member of Typographical Union No. 6 thirty years ago. We have not yet reached the point where we can say that it has been done, but the initiative, referendum and recall is coming as surely as this republic is established.

"We of organized labor are bringing the message of peace and good will to the unorganized. Our work is going on uninterrupted. We have already passed the 2,000,000 mark and are still pressing on and on. We will continue our work until every wage earner is reached in the civilized world.

"Interruption has come. It is on the other side of the ocean. It is awful to think of the bloody holocaust which has transpired there. I remember sitting in the International Labor Congress at Paris five years ago and at that time I had the honor to address the representatives of the workers from all countries in the name of the workers of America in the interest of universal peace.

"I tell you that that convention meant something to the king upon his throne. It showed that the ancient belief in the Divine right of kings was growing dim. The rulers knew that it meant the democratization of the world if the doctrine of peace should triumph. They determined to stop it if they could, so they plunged the world into war.

"I have great respect for the proclamation issued by our President urging everyone to be calm in this time of war. It behooves every American who loves his freedom and justice to hope that out of this war will come the democratization of the civilized world. Imagine if you can the awful picture of war in Europe in which the best blood of the land is being shot down and in which the weak and ill are left at home, not only to suffer the great evils of the war, but to continue the race. I cannot express the great sorrow I feel at this great catastrophe. It has set back the labor movement for a long period. The greatest movement for good in the world, the church not excepted, has been interrupted. And at the end of strife, unless some great ideal has arisen to lead the hosts of toil, the workers who are left will find themselves in the grip of those who believe in the rule of steel and by shot and shell."

At the conclusion of the address, a delegate said:

"We heard President Gompers say that he was not a regularly elected delegate to the convention. I move that this convention, by a rising vote, make him a regular delegate, not only to this convention, but to all others in the future."

There were a hundred seconders and the vote was put and carried unanimously.

A VERDICT THAT SURPRISED NO ONE

Will those people who are surprised because the report of the militiamen's kangaroo courtmartial exonerates all the militiamen please stand up and be counted?

What: None of you rise to your feet; none of you are surprised? Well, neither are we!

In fact, the Free Press all along predicted just what would be the outcome of this silly farce. The courtmartial cost something like $20,000, and the expense is still piling up because many of the defendants and witnesses are still being housed in Denver's best hotels at state expense. But what is a little matter of $20,000 among friends, especially when it is only taxpayers' money?

And you know the militiamen are all friends. They have all been tarred with the same stick. They must all stand to it and protect the other crook and thug so that they, too, may be protected in their own day of stress.

According to the kangaroo court's report the horrors of Ludlow were wholly justified from the militiaman's standpoint. It is perfectly proper for men, armed to the teeth and backed by machine guns, to attack, shoot, burn and suffocate helpless women and children.

The militiaman has said as much in his report and the fact that no one is surprised shows that no one expected anything else from the militiaman, and incidentally proves that he has fallen pretty low and cuts an infinitesmal figure in the affairs of Colorado.

The militiaman also discovered that Lieutenant Linderfelt, another so-called militiaman but really a .44-caliber thug and gunman, was quite justified in breaking his rifle butt over the head of Louis Tikas on that terrible day when Ludlow went up in flame and smoke and the militiaman went down in dishonor and disgrace.

Tikas, the report holds, applied some name to Linderfelt, angering the doughty gun wielder. But if Louis called Linderfelt anything which Linderfelt is not, then the dead Greek must have discovered some word which died with him, for that name or word is not known to the living.

Of course the report does not deal with the brutal and wanton murder of Tikas and others after they were taken prisoners or the application to them of the fugitive law, a barbarous custom that would shock the finer sensibilities of a Fiji Islander, but which seems to suit the Colorado militiaman very well, especially when he happens to be the one who is applying the savage code.

The report was never intended to handle such small things as deliberate murder. It was only expected to cope with mighty subjects such as where a prisoner had the hardihood and temerity to speak impolitely to his august captor.

Even Linderfelt himself did not expect exoneration. It will be recalled that he plead guilty to certain of the assault charges. But then the militiaman doubtless thought that while they were spreading the whitewash they might as well daub some on him. They might be in need of it some day themselves, and it is well to have friends, you know.

The astounding part of it is that no one is surprised. It was all expected. But even more astounding than that is the fact that the militiaman still takes himself seriously. Instead of doing that, he should take himself and his farcical but highly expensive reports into that oblivion which has been yawning for him ever since that awful Monday at Ludlow.—Trinidad (Col.) Free Press.

Boilermakers Retire Old Official; Life Annuity to Faithful Unionist

After more than a score of years in the office International Secretary-Treasurer Gilthorpe has been retired and Brother Frank Reinemeyer of Lodge 227 of Chicago selected to succeed him. Immediately upon the announcement of the result of the vote for secretary-treasurer the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, our retiring secretary-treasurer has held the position so long and acceptably to our organization, and having grown old in service; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Brother Gilthorpe be retired on an annuity of twelve hundred dollars per year, on condition that he does not take up any other occupation."

Therefore, he can now take it easy and enjoy a long rest.

Organized labor is often charged with ingratitude, but it cannot be justly charged with this offense in this case, because the prompt action by the convention would be a conclusive refutation of such a charge, and it is most gratifying to see this generous loyalty to one who has been in their service for so long a period. In taking this action the convention not only set a good example for others to follow, but likewise reflects much credit upon organized labor, and it will place our organization in a favorable light before the public. The Journal wishes Brother Gilthorpe many years in which to enjoy the honors and emoluments.

The secretary-treasurer, Brother Reinemeyer, comes to us well recommended as a steady, level-headed young man of sterling qualities and good business abilities, and will no doubt give a good account of himself. He has held many offices of trust in our organization, and when elected secretary-treasurer was secretary-treasurer of District 15, which embraces the Chicago and Northwestern railroad system, and also corresponding and financial secretary of Lodge 227 of Chicago.—Boilermakers Journal.

PERSISTENCE IS NECESSARY

Of all mental attributes, persistence seems to be the most valuable and the most infrequent.

Individuals and masses succeed in proportion as they have this quality.

There is not a wide enough difference between capacity, intentions, motives and desires to fully account for success or failure. If we believe that most men are honest and well-meaning, we can only believe that as between the relatively good and the relatively bad lay only the fact that the former persisted and the latter didn't.

High salaries are paid to those who first show enough personal persistence to steadily do away with the need of a superior to constantly direct their energies. Opportunities come, but only those who, without definite prospect, persisted in preparing themselves for something higher can take advantage of them.

When anyone believes that it is useless to try for the better, he deliberately puts himself in the position of having to pay, voluntarily or involuntarily, for the worse.

Persistence has many foes. Some of them are obstacles and discouragements. Others are trifling temptations, small conceits and empty flatteries.

A great danger to the individual is that frequently he is so pleased with himself over doing one piece of good work that forever after he thinks it beneath his dignity to do the obscure drudgery demanded by a task of vastly more importance. He has proved capacity by the first, but he wants continued applause and honor without giving a continuing reason for them.

This is true of groups. When one object has been attained, or a part of the whole program has succeeded, there comes on a lagging period. They are very good fighters for a time. They scared the enemy, and he makes overtures to them. This is so agreeable they are ready to disband—and let the ranks of the foe be firmly strengthened while theirs grow weak.—Rochester Labor Journal.

URGE CHILD LABOR LAW.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—In a speech favoring equal suffrage, Mrs. Minnie H. Brooke flayed the exploiters of child labor and urged the enactment of a Federal law that will prohibit the employment of children under sixteen years. She said child labor breeds poverty and is a menace to civilization. After asserting that 25,000 children under sixteen were working in this city, the speaker presented an array of figures gathered in various Southern States.

"In New Jersey and Maryland berry fields," said Mrs. Brooke, "children five years old toil all day. In the cotton mills of the South children eight, nine and ten years old slave for sixty-nine hours a week."

REASON FOR STATE POLICE

Erie, Pa., Sept. 5.—Writing in the Union Labor Journal, of this city, Ralph Waldo Tillotson answers the plea of the Manufacturers' association that the state police—known as "cossacks"—should be enlarged "to protect the farmer." The writer says:

"They say the farmers need these constabulary for a patrol. They don't say that this state is composed of 48,000 miles of territory, and that one constabulary man can at the most patrol no more than three square miles. This would need an army of constabulary to the number of 16,000 to properly patrol this state. Their present number is 228, their annual cost of maintenance is $234,000. To properly patrol this state with 16,000 men would cost $2,275,000 annually, at the present rate of expense. But behold, the manufacturers do not want to completely and properly patrol the state, but they want an increase in the number of the constabulary to at least 500, and at most 1,000. Now their reason becomes plain as the sun of day. They mention the fact in their bulletin that the last time the state militia was on strike duty, Hazleton, 1902, it cost the taxpayers $1,000,000 for eight weeks' service. No wonder, the manufacturers want more constabulary! The taxpayers kicked about using so much public money to crush strikes. So that in 1905 the cossacks were created at Harrisburg, and since they are trained, professional, hardened brutes, and the regular state militia came directly from the ranks of labor, and too often were sympathetic with a strike and wouldn't shoot their own fathers and brothers down, why, of course, the cossacks came into favor with the manufacturers of the state."

PROVIDE MINE RESCUE CAR.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The Senate, sitting as in committee of the whole, has agreed to the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase and equip a mine rescue car for advancing mine safety work in the Southwestern coal fields, with headquarters at Fort Smith, Ark. For this purpose $10,000 is appropriated, and $16,500 is appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the car during 1915.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

A Few of Its Declarations Upon Which It Appeals to All Working People to Organize, Unite, Federate, and Cement the Bonds of Fraternity.

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text-books, and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all Federal, State, or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine, and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in States where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage coequal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualifications in permits to build, of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interest for their own private gain.
20. We favor a system of United States Government postal savings banks.

The above is a partial statement of the demands which organized labor, in the interest of the workers—aye, of all the people of our country—makes upon modern society.

Higher wages, shorter workday, better labor conditions, better homes, better and safer workshops, factories, mills, and mines. In a word, a better, higher, and nobler life.

Conscious of the justice, wisdom, and nobility of our cause, the American Federation of Labor appeals to all men and women of labor to join with us in the great movement for its achievement.

More than 2,000,000 wage-earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to unite with them and participate in the glorious movement with its attendant benefits.

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 110 International Trade Unions with their 22,000 Local Unions; 42 State Federations; 638 City Central Bodies, and 564 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions having no Internationals.

We have 1,750 volunteer and special organizers, as well as the officers of the unions and of the American Federation of Labor itself, always willing and anxious to aid their fellow-workmen to organize and in every other way better their conditions.

For information all are invited to write to the American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Wage-workers of America, unite!

WANT NEW LAWS FOR KANSAS

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 5.—Unionists in this state are preparing to urge their legislative program before the next session of the legislature. The demands were agreed to at the recent convention of the State Federation of Labor, and are as follows:

The initiative and referendum, as declared for by the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The recall, as declared for by the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor.

A widow's pension or compensation law.

Maximum hours law for women workers.

Will favor amending the workmen's compensation law to provide for hospital and medical attendance, to reduce the waiting period and to provide the insurance feature under state supervision, similar to the Ohio law, with a board of awards for proper administration of the act.

The enactment of a law giving the bona fide labor unions the right to select the heads of the labor departments, the same as the heads of the agricultural and horticultural departments are selected in Kansas—that is, by those directly interested, thus divorcing the labor departments from party politics.

Education's Value.

Education is what fits a person to fill the positions of life. The workers of the nations are endeavoring to secure this education for themselves and their children. The big employers are endeavoring to grind down the workers into illiteracy so they will not be prepared to fight life's battles, and as a consequence the toilers will not be in a position to do battle. Long hours and starvation wages is what the greedy employer wishes to thrust upon the employes. Members of organized labor are determined they shall not give up the fight in behalf of humanity.—San Diego Labor Leader.

WAGES BY LAW DON'T WORK

Toronto, Can., Sept. 5.—The establishment of a wage rate by law seems an easy solution of this vexed question, but when not backed up by a strong trade union—which would make the law unnecessary—the theory does not work out, as shown by the following comment, printed in the Toronto Industrial Banner:

"The old joke has been sprung again. Once more the government fair wage officer has made 'an official' investigation as to the rate of wages being paid to the carpenters by the contractors on the construction of the Welland canal, and, as was perfectly well known beforehand, he finds that the complaints registered were well founded, and so advises the minister of labor, who again, for about the 'steenth time since the beginning of 1914, decrees that the union rate must hereafter be paid, and sends on the intimation to the representative of the United Brotherhood.

"However, that is where it is likely to end until the time comes to order another investigation to find out again. The contractors continue to pay the same old wage as heretofore, and from appearances it looks as if they had the government where the hair is long, and on a down-grade yank.

"It is hardly any wonder that the carpenters on the job have grown sarcastic of these official investigations by the fair wage officer, that all end in the same way, and find that the wicked and naughty contractors are consistently violating the terms of their contracts and pocketing the extra profits that of right belong to the workers.

"It would come with better grace from the minister of labor and the officials of his department to own up that for some reason or other they either cannot or will not compel the contractors to live up to the provisions in their contracts."

Los Angeles, Sept. 5.—Ladies' Tailors union, No. 52, has signed up another shop, which makes a total of six within the last few weeks.

WAR AND THE INTERESTS OF LABOR

Some months ago the War Department issued in pamphlet form an address by Prof. H. C. Emery, formerly chairman of President Taft's tariff board and prior to that a professor of economics in Yale College, delivered before army officers making a defense for war from the point of view of economics. To a mind perhaps hardly open on that question it seemed to rake and scrape together all the small scraps of argument that could be microscopically detected on the affirmative side of war, and taken as a whole was far from convincing. One strong point that Prof. Emery gives the other side of the that will be granted, is that war has at times in the past been an economic boon in opening new country to development.

The American Association for International Conciliation has reprinted from the Atlantic Monthly an article by Prof. A. S. Johnson, of Cornell University, on "War and the Interest of Labor" that while probably not intended as a reply to Prof. Emery gives the other side of the case very fully.

"War, to the modern industrial laborer," Prof. Johnson affirms, "is stark calamity, and nothing more. It is a trade in which the price he pays may include pain of body and anguish of spirit, wounds, disease and death, distress to his family, and perhaps its dispersal and ruin. And the things thus dearly bought, national victory and national aggrandizement, are of no profit to the industrial worker. His private possessions are not increased, his toil is not lightened, his life is not made brighter. * * * The luxury of the large map—what a thing for a wageworker to die for."

In former ages the soldier returned from the wars with his share of the spoil. Today there are no private spoils of war. Private property by international law has become inviolable. Only by buying and paying for it can the common soldier acquire land or other property, and he can do that without first making war and conquering the other party. Such rewards to the working classes for going to war have become obsolete.

"A former benefit to the working class from a successful war was colonization. New countries could be opened, with their cheap public land. But today all the land even of China and Africa worth a good price is in private hands. If railroads are constructed in China, for example, the work will be done by native labor. Foreign capitalists will be benefited, but not foreign labor. "Colonial exploitation," says Prof. Johnson, "however much it may enrich certain members of the property-holding class, can hardly fail to be a disadvantage, both material and moral, to the working class." If the trade of the new colony is closed by high tariffs to foreign competitors, home labor may thereby be benefited, but it is questionable wether a closed colonial trade is worth as much to labor as is lost by the consequent neglecting of the open general trade.

It is pointed out by Prof. Johnson that the highly technical character and mechanism of modern war close the road to the promotion of the common soldier, thereby depriving the working man who enlists for war of one of the greatest allurements that in former ages war exerted upon the ordinary man's mind. Our Civil war brought upon many common soldiers such distinction for life as could hardly have been won in times of peace. "A brigadier generalship won by a man of the people was a stimulus to thousands." It is true that for one who earned distinction of future value to him in life, there were a hundred thousand who came back as they went out, common soldiers. But promotion becomes less possible as war becomes more scientific and technical. So "the working class soldier who rises to a position of command is destined eventually to take his place alongside the mythical wandering youth elevated by freak of fortune to a kingship."

While the rewards of war to the workingmen have largely gone glimmering, the perils of war have increased, as scientific invention makes it more deadly. The romance of war has passed away and war has become a business, on a strictly scientific, engineering basis. The costs and taxes of war consequently increase in rapid ratio, and not only the workingman who enlists exposes himself to greater danger, but the workingman at home bears a heavier burden in taxation to carry on a more costly war than in ancient times could have been conceived. As war has become a business and an art, and romance and adventure have largely departed from it, romance and adventure in industry have taken their place. Great engineering works in the most remote places of the world, the widely expanding trade of the world, penetrating the inner deserts and forest regions of unexplored continents, the increase of travel and the industrial development of new regions, all offer adventure and romance, such as used to be sought in war.

A powerful reason why labor should oppose war is in the fact that the effect of war in diverting the mind of the country from its own domestic problems, is to delay the solution of the labor question, to set progress back and slow it down. Prof. Johnson very truly says that "of the two systems of asserted rights, that of the employer is the more intelligible to the general public. * * * The laborer's system of rights is something new in the world, and therefore not readily understood." Nothing is truer. The laborer is for change, he therefore introduces what is unusual, and public sympathy, until trained to a new point of view, is against him and with capital. It is the history of the labor movement, and will continue to be, that practically every proposition advanced by or for labor, when first heard, is declared to be iniquitous, unjust, wrong and anarchistic. Examples might be cited without number, but for a few notable ones there are the strike, the collective bargain for wages, the direct boycott and the fight against the labor injunction. Peace, at home and abroad, is absolutely essential to working out labor problems. War sets this movement back, and the workingman is intelligently more and more setting his face against war and in favor of the international peace movement, of international arbitration and of peace treaties. From the labor point of view there is no economic defense of war.—Topeka Daily Capital.